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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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CHERRY BRANDY.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th Dec.
* THAMES	6986	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
M.L. COROMANDEL	6633	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5594	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* INDIA	8001	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Hiroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
EMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,304	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer MEDUSA	Captain. G. Wallusching	Tons, H.P. 2,706 350	To Sail on 21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R. RUBATTINO .....16th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. O. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. 350 do. ,, 300.

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Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

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RLWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA" 1192 tons on the 12th December at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

S.S. "PACHUMBA" 956 tons, on the 12th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 4th December 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4253	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.

This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.

Per Box, Cash, As. 8. Credit, As. 9.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRADE MARK.

CHRISTMAS 1896.

NEW IMPORTATIONS
AND SEASONABLE SPECIALITIES.

NEW TINNED GOODS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Mayfair Ox Tongues	per small Tin	3 12	4 4
Do. do. do.	middle size Tin	4 8	5 0
Calves Tongues	per 1 lb. Tin	1 8	1 11
Do.	per 2 lb. Tin	3 0	3 6
Tomato Catsup	per ½ pint	0 8	0 9
Do.	per pint	1 0	1 2
Harris's Lard	per 1 lb. Tin	0 12	0 14
Do.	per 2 lb. Tin	1 7	1 10
Napier Lunch Pat	per Tin	1 3	1 6
Salad Cream (Cr & Blackwell's)	per small bottle	0 10	0 12
Do. do.	per large bottle	1 2	1 4
Mortadella Sau ges (Crosse and Blackwell's)	per ½ lb. Tin	0 12	0 14
Double Crow Lobster	per Tin	1 3	1 6
Excelsior Sa ines &Tomatoes	per Tin	1 6	1 9
Jacob's C am Biscuits	per 2 lb. Tin	1 8	1 11
Champig ns in Bottle	per bottle	0 14	1 0
French sparagus	per Tin	1 0	1 2
Royans a Bordelaise	per Tin	0 10	0 12
Scotch "Provost" Oat	per 2lb. Tin	0 10	0 12
Teyssoneau's Anchovies	in oil per bottle	1 5	1 9
Mushrooms in Vinegar	per bottle	1 2	1 4
Salmon Cutlets, Astoria	per Tin	1 2	1 4
Petit Pois, Noyens	per bottle	0 12	0 14
Californian Asparagus	per Tin	1 6	1 9
Do. do.	per Tin	1 0	1 2
Lemon Jelly (Southwell & Co.'s)	1lb bottle	0 8	0 9

DRIED FRUITS NUTS, &c.

Pulled Figs	per box	3 0	3 6
Choice Turkey Figs	,,	0 14	1 0
Elva Plums	,,	8 8	1 11
Muscatels	per lb.	0 14	1 0
Soft Shell Almonds	,,	0 6	6 7
Barcelona Nuts	,,	0 6	0 7
Brazil Nuts	,,	8	0 9
Cob Nuts	,,	0 12	0 14
Walnuts	,,	0 6	0 7
Almeria Grapes	,,	1 0	1 2
Moss	per bundle	0 10	0 12
Mistletoe	per spra.	0 10	0 12
Holly	,,	0 10	0 12
Flowers	,,	0 10	0 12
Variegated F y	per wreath	0 12	0 14

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S
XMAS CAKES, ETC.

Family	Cake No. 1 ... per tin	1 8	1 11
Do.	,, ,, 2 ... ,,	3 0	3 6
Genoa	,, ,, 1 ... ,,	1 8	1 11
Do.	,, ,, 2 ... ,,	2 12	3 2
Sultana Cambridge	,, ,, 1 ... ,,	1 8	1 11
	,, ,, 2 ... ,,	2 4	2 8
Iced Fr	,,	1 14	2 2
Do.	,,	3 4	3 10
Fruit	,,	1 6	1 9
Do.	,,	2 8	2 14
Iced A nd	,,	3 4	3 10
Do	,,	1 14	2 2
Almor	,,	1 6	1 9
Do	,,	2 8	2 14
Gray nn & Co.'s short Bread	,,	1 12	2 0
Scot hort Bread	,,	1 12	2 0
Do Oat Cakes	,,	2 0	2 4
Hu rd's Rusks	,,	4 0	4 8

SWEETS AND CRYSTALLIZED FRIUTS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
French Almond Rock (Pascall's)	per 1lb. Tin.		1 2	1 4
,, ,, ,,	per pkt.		0 4	0 5
Concert Toffee ,,	per 1lb. Tin.		0 14	1 0
Cherry Blossom Pastilles	,,	per Jar.	1 0	1 2
Golden Maltex	,,	per bott.	0 12	0 14
Bia Curex	,,	per ,,	0 12	0 14
Assorted Drops	,,	per ,,	0 8	0 9
Wall Baskets of Sweets	,,	each.	1 0	1 2
Jellies	,,	per lb.	0 10	0 12
Old English Toffee	,,	per pkt.	0 4	0 5
Butter Scotch	,,	per ,,	0 4	0 5
Assorted Toffee	,,	per ,,	0 4	0 5
Valent'a Almonds	,,	per lb.	1 4	1 7
,, ,,	(Bovil's) per ,,		1 12	2 0
Vanilla Pralines		per lb.	1 8	1 11
Rose ,,		per lb.	1 8	1 11
Chocolate Nonpareil		per lb.	1 8	1 11
Apricotines		per lb.	2 8	2 14
Simple Fondants		per lb.	1 8	1 11
Amandes Surfin		per lb.	2 8	2 14
Dragees Legumes		per lb.	2 8	2 14
Birds Eggs		per lb.	2 8	2 14
Mixed Fruit Pastilles		per lb.	1 12	2 0
Silvered Almonds		per lb.	5 0	5 10
Turkish Delight		per box	0 6	0 7
Life Boats with Sweets		each	0 10	0 12
Chests of Drawers with Sweets	,,		0 10	0 12
,, ,, ,,	,,		1 4	1 7
Fancy Baskets with Sweets			0 12	0 14
Teapots with Sweets			1 4	1 7
Nougat Montelimart		per pkt.	0 10	0 12
Mixed Fruits Pastilles		per lb.	1 12	2 0
Caramels		,,	1 4	1 7
Do. Pensylvanian		,,	0 14	1 0
Burnt Almonds Rose		,,	1 8	1 11
Do. do. Vanilla		,,	1 8	1 11
Marrons in Syrup		per bot.	3 8	4 0
Cossaques and Crackers		per box from	0 12	0 14
Do. do.	,,	to	6 0	6 12
Fruits assorted, Glaces and Cristallises		per 2 lbs. box	3 0	3 6
Metz Fruits		per ½ lb. box	0 12	0 14
Do.		per 1 lb. box	1 8	1 11
Treacher's English Sweets		per 1 lb. bot.	0 10	0 12
Do. do.		per ½ lb. bot.	0 6	0 7
Crystallised Apricots, Do. Cherries, Do. Figs, Do. Ginger Cubes, Do. Greengages, Do. Oranges, gold, Do. do. green, Do. Peaches, Do. Pears, Pink, Do. do. white, Do. Raspberries		per lb.	1 6	1 9
Do. Pine Apple Cubes		per lb.	1 14	2 2
Do. Pine Squares	,,		2 0	2 4
Do. Strawberries	,,		2 8	2 14

CHEESE.

Gouda	per lb.	0 14	1 0
Stilton in bladder	,,	1 6	1 9
Do. in cut	,,	1 8	1 11
Camembert	per Tin.	2 0	2 4
Port Du Salut Cream	,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DESPATCH BOXES.
TRAVELLING STATIONERY CASES.

	Rs. a.
DESPATCH BOX (F. R. 1). Made of the best Double Block Tin and fitted with extra strong four-lever Brass Lock with Duplicate Keys. Stationery Rack in lid for foolscap and note paper and envelopes of various sizes protected by a hinged flap which is made to receive Blotting Pad. Extra strong hinges, improved Brass Quadrants, Brass Handles, moveable inside tray for Ink, Ruler, Pens, Pencils, and a Lock-up partition for money, valuable papers, &c., Light blue inside, black with gold lines outside. The whole fitted into solid Leather Case, size 19 inches by 13, by 8½ inches	50 0
DESPATCH BOX (F. R. 2). Same as above description. 17 inches by 12 by 7 inches	40 0
DESPATCH BOX (R. A. 2). Fitted with secure four-lever Lock and Duplicate Keys. Stationery Rack inside for foolscap, and other various size note papers and envelopes. Hinged Flap to keep papers from moving, Brass Handles, and a partitioned loose tray for Inkpots, Ruler, Pens, Pencils, &c., and a Lock-up Box for Money. Inside polished light blue, outside black with gold lines. The whole fitted in solid Leather Travelling Case. Size 17 inches by 12 by 7 inches	35 0
DESPATCH BOX (I. D. B. A 3) Best Double Block Tin, secure four-lever Lock and Duplicate Keys. Contains two loose trays for holding two Inks, Pens, Pencils, Ruler and Stationery, and a space beneath the trays for Account Books, &c. Private Lock-up recess in lid for papers and valuable Documents, strong hinges and Brass Handles. Black Japanned outside with gold lines. The whole fitted into Solid Leather Case. Size 17 inches by 12 by 8 inches	45 0
DESPATCH BOX (OFFICE A 4). Despatch Box made of the Best Double Block Tin, Secure four-lever Lock and Duplicate Keys. Stationery Rack in lid for foolscap and small note papers and envelopes. The whole protected with a lock-up shutter, also a partitioned loose tray for Ink, Pens, Pencils, Ruler and Stationery. Japanned Black outside with gold lines, complete with Solid Leather Travelling Case. Size 17 inches by 12 by 8 inches	45 0

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and

CHRISTMAS

Sent by an early Mail in order to reach London in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order.

AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS

Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards. As. 6, Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

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CHRISTMAS 1896.

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XMAS SWEETS.
XMAS TOYS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS STORES.

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In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

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but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (!) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 55
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	,,
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	,, 525
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	,, 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	,, 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	,, 259

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

NEW TABLOIDS

REPRESENTING, in convenient and portable form, all the LATEST DISCOVERIES in THERAPEUTICS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Bone Medulla, (Rad) 1½ gr. per bot.	2 12	Ovarian Substance 5 gr. per bot.	2 0
Cerebrinina, (sheeps) 5 gr. Do.	2 4	Spleen Do. 5 gr. Do.	3 5
Cerium Oxalate 5 gr. Do.	2 6	Supra Renal Do. 5 gr. Do.	7 0
Copper Arsenite 1-1000 gr. Do.	1 0	Thirst Tabloids, Effervescing) Do.	1 0
Gold 1-100 gr. with Bromide Do.	1 2	Manganese Dioxide 2 gr. Do.	0 12
Pancreas Substance 5 gr. Do.	3 8	Piperazine 5 gr. Do.	4 12
Hydrastia Compound, (Sugar boated) Do.	1 12	Phymus gland 5 gr. Do.	3 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEST LONDON MADE
PASSENGERS' CABIN TRUNKS, BAGS & PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' TRUNKS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	AIR-TIGHT CASES.
TROOPER TRUNKS.	HAND BAGS.	DRESS SUIT CASES.
CABIN TRUNKS.	CLOTHES BAGS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	HAT CASES.	RUG STRAPS.

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE EAST.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

	Rs. a.
DRESS SUITS From	75 0
CLUB JACKETS ,,	40 0
DRESS TIES From per doz.	2 0
DRESS BOWS ,, ,,	2 8
DRESS GLOVES From per pair	1 8
DRESS SOCKS ,, ,,	2 8
DRESS SHIRTS Each	4 4

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE GRAPE EXTRA SPECIAL
Per dozen Rs. 46. INVALID BRANDY. Per bottle Rs. 4.
Recommended by the leading Medical Journals in London.

BEYNON & CO., {OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL.} BOMBAY.

THE PUREST ÆRATED WATERS.
THE FINEST WHISKIES.
THE CHOICEST WINES.
THE BEST LIQUORS & LIQUEURS.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Will be found at KEMP'S ESTABLISHMENT in Elphinstone Circle, at Prices comparing favourably with those of any firm in India.

KEMP'S SPARKLING WATERS,
A specialty, surpass any other make in Purity, BRILLIANCY AND STRENGTH.
CAREFULLY FILTERED WATER, THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.
Soda, Potash and Ærated Waters.....As. 12 per doz.
Every other kind.....Re. 1 ,,
FULL PRICE LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BRUNETTE AND BLONDE
alike may use
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
With the positive assurance that it will afford the Hair all necessary nourishment. It is a
NATURAL HAIR FOOD
And is so recognised by many thousands who use it
THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Price Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANGE.

Under the patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST,

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY.

The programme will be issued later.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITES Nos. 81, 89, 95 and 116 on the MAP of MATHERAN will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Superintendents Office Matheran, on the 28th December 1896, at 10 a.m.,

2. The sale is subject to conformation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 5th December, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 p.m., on 31st January, 1897, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the Financial Year, 1897-98.

2. Forms of Tender, conditions of contract and list of Stores to be supplied, may be had on applicat on to Undersigned, on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH,
Mng. Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, dated 3rd December, 1895.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896, up to 2 p.m., for the supply of the following Articles:—

Oorced, Bran, Gram, Oil-cakes, Matra, Rice, Barely, and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses for one year from 1st March, 1897, to 28th February, 1898, or for three years from 1st March, 1897 to 28th February, 1900.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract, &c, can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of tender at the Office of the Health Officer. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract.

Successful Tenderers shall be required to keep a reserved stock of Oorced, &c., to meet the months requirements.

The Grain supplied to the Health, Market and Fire Brigade Departments, is to be Oorced for Bullocks, and Gram, Barley and Bran for Horses, and must be all of the first quality, and according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, etc., stipulated in the Tender Form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 4th December, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 197 OF 1893.

LUXMIBAI, widow of HURRI NATHOO of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Argyle Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff,

vs.

JAMNABAI, widow and Executrix of TRICUMDAS NATHOO deceased of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vazni Gadi, outside the Fort .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 21st day of November, 1896, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right title and interest of the deceased Tricum Nathoo in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing three-hundred and fifty-five square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts on the Frere Road, in the Island of Bombay, with a dwelling house thereon bearing No. B. P. T. 210 of the Bombay Port Trust, and No. 8480 of the Bombay Municipality and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hormasjee Merwanjee Naryalwalla, on or towards the West by the Public Road called the Frere Road, on or towards the North by the property of Tricum Nathoo deceased, on or towards the South by a public Road called, Carwar Street, held on lease dated the 28th day of March 1882, from the Trustees of the Port Trust of Bombay to Hari Sadu Joowakur for a term of fifty years from 1st April 1882, renewable on the terms therein mentioned, at the annual rent of Rupee one per square yard for the first ten years, and Rupee one and a half per square yard for the next ten years, and Rupees two per square yard for the remaining thirty years which said property was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tricum Nathoo deceased, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant as executrix of the said deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 8th day of January, 1897, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1896.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS!

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENNINSULA RAILWAY,
LUBRICATING OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at this Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY 23rd December for the supply of

250 tons of Oil

suitable for lubricating the axles and working gers of Locomotive Engines, during the twelve months commencing 1st February, 1897.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

3. A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
General Storekeeper's Office, Ferguson Road, Bombay, 5th December, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896, for the supply of the following disinfectants, for a period of one year from 1st March 1897, to 28th February 1898:—

Carbolic Acid Powder to contain not less than 15 per cent of Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic Acid.
Cresol.
Phenyle.
Sanitas Powder. } of the best quality.

1. Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of one rupee per each form of Tender at the office of the Health Officer.

2. A deposit of Rs. 1,500 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of Contracts.

4. Samples of Carbolic Acid Powder taken by the Health Officer from the supplies delivered by the Contractor, shall be sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient, to the Chemical Analyser to Government at the expensive of the Contractor.

5. The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it.

6. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, etc., circulated in the tender form, will not be allowed to be closed by them either before or after the acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 4th December, 1896.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND BLACK CALICO LINING.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the consignees, and on account and risk of Messrs. K. N. KERRAWALA and Co.:

646 R. N. K. and Co., 2201—1 case black calico lining 36 inch by 38-40 yards.

699 R. N. K. and Co., 2319—1 case white lining, 36 inch by 38-40 yards.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "M" shed, Prince's Dock, the furniture of the s. s. Pekin, consisting of mahogany dining tables, chairs, chest of drawers, wainuts, lamps, electric light fittings, looking glasses, horse hair mattresses, feather pillows, marble and iron bath tubs, water closets, hand rails, etc.

The property is now on view.

WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

40 Walers, consisting of ponies, broken pairs, hacks, hunters and chargers, the balance of Mr. G. W. Colgrave's shipment ex s.s. "Burciphalus," will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Stables, Jellassi Road, Byculla, on SUNDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

Horses now on view and can be seen in both harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th January, 1897, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, sale at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge and "John Rogers," also Ratnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano forte by Schiedmayer and Soenne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses, carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 18 CASES SPLIT PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., and on account, and at the risk of Abdul Kadar Hoosenally Vaid, the undermentioned 18 cases split prints lying at Singapore.

A K H—815-24—10 cases, each 100 pieces 21 in. 24 yards split prints.

825-32-8 cases, each 100 pieces 21 in. 24 yards split prints.

SALE OF 100 BALES GREY SHEETING, T CLOTH, AND DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursondass Hurgowan, and at the risk of Messrs. Laxmishanker Pranshunker and Co., the owners of the Vahalan Mill—

About 92 bales grey sheeting and T cloth.
About 8 bales grey dhoties.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 five octave cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co.
1 cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.
1 case 500lbs. fresh Bavarian hops.
1 gold watch and chain.
6 hand sewing machines.
23 lithograph stones.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas, end chairs, tables and teapoys, side board, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, almyra, &c.

Order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Joseb Hoosein, ex s. s. Aston Hall—

R. 46—2 cases, each 59 dozen packet pins.

On account and at the risk of Mahomed Hajee Joseph, ex s.s Australia—

B-4835—1 case, 6 gross tobacco pipes.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Kanjibhoy Jeewajee—

362—W. L. and Co. 2—1 cask brass foundery, ex s. s. Imperatrix.

By order of Messrs. Leisure Shimwell and Brother, and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Callianjee, ex s. s. Persia—

B—2419-23—5 cases, 248 pieces white shirtings, 34-35 inches 40 yards, No. 22.

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. D. ERNST, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin—

D E—494—1 case fancy velvet.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. N. Currance and Co., ex, Britannia—

N. V. C.—15 bundles iron sheets 36 by 30 and 25 by 20.

By order of Mr. Esoofally Abdoolally, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Flor and Co., ex Hochheimer—

181 C. F. and Co., 17-19-3 cases 153 gross tin mirror boxes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome light dog-cart and a set of single harness,
1 new cushion tyred bicycle,
1 second-hand double-seated brougham, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESSENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., on account of the concerned, a large quantity of fancy goods such as animal figures, Christmas games, mechanical toys, iron folding chairs and teapoys, umbrellas, walking sticks, whips, tea trays, games, office ladies' travelling bags, albums, scent frames, money purses, fancy glass vases, centre pieces, stationery cases, silk pictures, lamps, chandeliers, plated ware, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Esplanade Road and Church Gate Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood, teakwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suites, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers with mirror back, strongly made single and double almyras and wardrobes, dressing and washband tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWINE AND THREAD DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Duncan Road in the godown lately burnt by fire on account of the underwriters:—

A quantity of twine, thread, &c., damaged by fire and water.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Rooms, of a quant ty of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey dhoties.
2 do. do. shirtings.
1 case cotton check.
4 cases white drills.
5 cases white shirtings.
1 case book muslin.
1 case flower Cashmir merino.
1 bale bed ticking.

On account of the concerned—

1 case cigars.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Aga Goolamally Khoorasani, and Hajee Syed, Mirza Syed, Mohsin Sheerazee.

N. F. C. 4-3015-2 Cases Grenedines,

For Sale a second-hand tent 13-13, with rowty pitched at Mama Hajani Worlee, apply there.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN BRITISH POWDER.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

MID-DRAWN CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,900,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable in any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris undertakes to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credits payable in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Restaurants.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 5,000 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on G. I. P. Railway, from MONDAY, the Fourteenth of December, 1896, to THURSDAY, the Thirty-firs of December, 1896, (both days inclusive), available for the RETURN JOURNEY, up to and including THURSDAY, the Fourteenth of January, 1897.

2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a Fare and a half, between these dates, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The HOLDER of a Holiday Ticket from Bombay to Agra can return via Cawnpore, or the HOLDER of a Holiday Ticket for Cawnpore, may return via Agra, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return, First and Second Class Fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort and back ...	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore and back ...	78 9 0	39 5 0
Byculla to Agra Fort and back ...	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore and back ...	78 5 0	39 4 0

E. W. KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-fifth November, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Building Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896, at the Secretary's Office, Apollo Bunder, for providing and fixing complete a Hyraulic Passenger Lift Steam-Pump and Reservoir, Water Supply, Baths with fittings, Sewage Drainage with fittings and Hot Water Supply at the New Chambers and Bedrooms, in connection with the Club.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, at his office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th October 1896.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at his office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FREDERICK WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., &C.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.

1ST SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1ST SPRING MEETING to be held on the 12th, 14th and 16th January, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896.

Special attention is drawn to first para of General Condition, No. 10.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have CHANGED my NAME from EZEKIEL HAYIM MOSES to EZEKIEL HAYIM from THIS DAY and the business hitherto carried on by me in Bombay, under the Name and Style of E. H. MOSES will from this day be carried on by me under the name and style of EZEKIEL HAYIM.—Dated this 2nd day of December, 1896.

E. HAYIM.

Witness to the Signature of EZEKIEL HAYIM,
P. BYRNE, Solicitor, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 3 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

ANY person having CLAIMS against or being ind

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,325
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. o.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£4
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,100	all		600
Anglo-Indian	1,215		100	Nil	50
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 s	1,000	1,000	60	1,003
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	971	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.(.)	735
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	555
Bombay Ne-tioned Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,025
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	700
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,050
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	720
Oriental Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	605
Oscria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	515
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	52
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	505
Empress	8,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Fraunjee Pest.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	685
Jehangheer Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Ballougha	1,600	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,490
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1 200
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshedmanbhoy Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	230
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	865	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khanga na Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Kingcold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,025
Manchester	250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,150
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gul-	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,275
Maragon	5,000	250	250	dvd Re 5	130
Maneckji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	801	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,401	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Oriental	5,775	£25	£25	dvd Rs20	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	748	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	805
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,010
Seesoo	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Sponderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,200	600	600	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvdRs12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	610
Samoon and Alliance	900	00	900	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venkshukner Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert Typographic	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Cooroach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mashmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs8	75
Motamli Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	1	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	800	600	600	20	5-
Stad and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,25
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Ujrah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs65	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	11½
Back Bay Baths	500	30	60	1	5
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	160
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,580	1,500	30	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,200
Beccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	200	dvd Rs16	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	25	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300		30
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	4
Natier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	94
Port Canning Co	9,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	35	40	11,065
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	2,2001	251	1001	dvd Rs11	294
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50		470 67½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 25-9	
Gold Leaf	,, 25-10	Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 24-13	,,
Do. do. new	,, 24-11	,,
Australia bar Gold	,, 24-11	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 24-12	
Sovereigns	,, 16-0	
Do. Dragons	,, 15-15	
Silver 17	,, 84-4	
17½	,, 84-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY,

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 0-58m., 0·32a. Low water, 7-3m., 6·28a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Result of University examination—M.D.
Entertainment for Children, Convent, Byculla, 4 p.m.
Reception to Mr. Caine and Mr. Goodridge, Presidency Association, 5-15 p.m.
Dinner to Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., "Petit Hall."
Roller Skating Rink.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kaveri and Thibet entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Patna entered the dock on Saturday.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—A "Spelling Bee" will be held in these rooms, to-night, at 8-45. Open to young men only.

THE NEW POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICES.—Mr. J. Crummy, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, has taken up his residence in the new Police Head-quarters Offices, which have been completed, and where the offices of the Commissioner of Police will be removed in January next.

LICENTIATE OF MIDWIFERY.—We have received news by the last mail that Miss Annie Louisa Brennan, of Bombay, who lately took the triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow, has again successfully passed and received the qualification of Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.—As will be seen from our advertisement column, the Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage are arranging for a concert in aid of the funds of the institution on Wednesday, the 27th January, in the Town Hall. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has kindly consented to be present.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day. Articles specially marked for despatch by this steamer will only be forwarded.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.—Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, having obtained six weeks privilege leave, proceeded on Friday to Mahableshwar, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Pherozeshah Rustomji, first assistant, has been appointed to act in Mr. Brunton's place; while Mr. Purshotam Gungadhar second assistant, acts as Revenue and Refund Officer until the return from leave of Mr. W. Pearson, the permanent incumbent. Messrs. B. D. Banajee and L. W. Michael will be in charge of the six wards of the city between them as Assistant Assessors and Collectors.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 8 o'clock, this evening, during the dinner:—

Air de Ballet ..... Scene Pittoresque ..... J. Massenet.
Mazurka Japonaise ... La Mousme ..... Louis Ganne.
Cossack Dance ..... Ivan Tchakoff.
Selection ..... Boulevardia ..... W. Williams.
Pizzicati ..... Ernest Gillet.
Waltz ..... Sweet Marguerite ..... Louis Contier.
L'Arlesienne ..... Georges Bizet.
Galop ..... New Champagne ..... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COMING CONGRESS.—A meeting of the members of the Deccan Liberal Association was held, at Dharwar, on Thursday, in Gurpati Temple, for the purpose of electing delegates for the Indian National Congress and the Social Conference. Mr. Anant Bapu Shastri Joshi presided on the occasion. Representatives of different clubs and men interested in the Congress and Conference were assembled. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The following gentlemen were elected:—(Congress) Messrs. Anant Bapu Shastri Joshi, Krishrao Mudvedkar (representative, Prachya Krida Sanvardhak Mandli), V. Vajirvala Modliar, Kristnacharya Kowlgi, Naregadi, B.A., Kamalnath Modliar, Kristnaswamy Iyer, Annacharya Hosakeri, Gunpatrao Passarnikar, Argikar, Jarimali, Roshan Khan (representative, Mahomedan Association) Dharwar), (Conference) Messrs. Anant Bapu Shastri Joshi, Vajravelu Modliar, Venugopal Modliar, Kamalnath Modliar, Kristrao Mudvedkar, Dattopant Dharale, Karande, Kristnaswamy Iyer, Krishacharya Kowlgi, V. Shrinivas Modliar, and Viraraghava Pillay.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of November last, the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,611, among whom the number of new admissions was 561, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 87:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	37	9	25	71
Vanias	61	12	47	120
Brahmins	70	19	16	105
Lohanas	8	10	1	19
Other Castes	181	28	37	246
Total	357	78	126	561

THE SHREEPAD SANGIT INSTITUTE.—A musical concert, to the accompaniment of vocal and other instruments, was given in connection with the above institute, in the hall of Mr. Harischandra Pandurangji Pitale, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on Saturday evening. Among those present were: The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., Drs. M. G. Deshmukh, S. W. Kane, Rao Saheb N. V. Baput, Messrs. Damoder Tapidass, Balaji Pandurang, Harichandra Pandurungji Pitale, Wamanrao Damodarjee, Narayenrao Cassinathjee, Janardhan K. Vagal, Nanabhai Moroba, and a large number of Parsee and other gentlemen, mostly graduates and men of learning. This institution has been recently established for instruction in both vocal and instrumental music by the proprietor, Mr. Balcrishna Tookaram, where Hindu and Parsee gentlemen obtain tuition every morning and evening for a small fee, while students are taught free. At 5-30 p.m. the singing was commenced by the beginners, and was followed in succession by advanced classes. Lastly, the teachers and professional singers sang different airs, which were repeatedly applauded by the audience. Mr. Purshotam Telang, who has recently returned from his Continental travels, addressed the assembly, praising the disinterested labours of Mr. Balcrishna, who, at his own cost, has encouraged the art in the grand old style, which is fast dying out, and tendered his warmest acknowledgments to Mr. Harischandraji P. Pitale, and other patrons, who have helped this school. Thanks were accorded to the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade and other gentlemen who were present. Rao Saheb N. V. Baput then garlanded Mr. Justice Ranade and the guests, and the distribution of flowers and pan-sopari terminated the interesting proceedings with the usual vote of thanks to the owner for the use of the hall.

BURNING HIS NEIGHBOURS WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. W. R. Hamilton committed one Visram Gopal, a goldsmith, residing on the ground floor of a chawl at Bhendy Bazaar Road, to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Shumbhoolal Shivlal and Nana Purshotam, by throwing on them a quantity of sulphuric acid, and also of causing simple hurt to Ishwardas Vithaldas, Maneckchund Govindram, Beson Panchan and Ootumchund Nathoo by means of the same substance. Mr. Kaikhoshro Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. The complainants are all embroiderers, and reside in the same chawl in which the accused lived. It appears that there was ill-feeling between the accused and the first complainant Shumbhoolal, on account of the former suspecting the latter of having an illegal intimacy with his wife, and in consequence the accused assaulted Shumbhoolal with an iron rod on the morning of the 7th November, causing injury on the back. The complainant turned round and chased the accused, who ran into his room and closed the door. A number of tenants, including the five other complainants, turned up to see what the matter was and surrounded the room. The accused picked up a bottle, containing sulphuric acid, and threw its contents through the bars of a window on that part of the crowd where the complainant was standing, with the result that complainant and five other persons were seriously burnt. Inspector Meyers proceeded to the chawl, and arrested the accused and removed the complainants to the J. J. Hospital. After recording the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, his Worship committed the accused, as above stated, to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Abas Ali Ali Rajab, a Mogul, residing at Love Lane, was charged at the instance of Inspector Flanagan with theft of two silk jackets with gold and pearl embroidery, valued at Rs. 400, the property of Lathoo Rajab Ali, a servant in the employ of H. H. the Aga Khan, residing in his master's premises at Mount Road, Mazagaon. The accused was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two pieces of silk cloth, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Ahmed Peerbhoy, who resides in the Aga Khan's wady. With regard to the first charge it appears that the jacket had been given to the complainant for sewing. About 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the complainant's wife completed the jackets and placed them on a string in front of a barred window in her bedroom in the following morning the jackets were found missing, and report was made to the police. Inspector Flanagan made inquiries and arrested the accused on suspicion, as he was an old offender and used to loiter about the place. The accused after his arrest made a statement and produced the jackets from a hole in the stable where they had been concealed by him. Accused admitted the offence, saying that he stole the jackets through the iron bars of the window by means of a stick. With reference to the second charge it appears that, about ten or twelve days ago, complainant Ahmed was offering for sale some pieces of cloth to the public when the accused went up and took two pieces of cloth, of the value of Rs. 20, stating that he would get them sold. A few days after complainant demanded either the return of the cloth or their value, when accused put him off on different excuses. The complainant made inquiries, and learnt that the property had been pledged by the accused with a Marwaree, named Chagan Magan, at Mazagon, from whom it was recovered by the police. His Worship convicted the accused on both the charges, and as he had two previous convictions against him, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment on the first charge, and six months' similar punishment on the other, the sentences to run consecutively.

TWENTY YEARS IN JAIL.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Shaik Ali Mahomed alias Ali Shaik Mahomed, aged about forty-five years, an habitual offender, who had spent nearly one-half of his life in jail, on a charge of stealing two pices of wearing apparel, belonging to Ibrahim Goolam Hoosein, a mistry, residing at Palkhi Mohalla. About 6 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the complainant was going to the rear of his house, when, seeing the accused standing near the staircase with the pieces of cloth on his shoulders, he questioned him as to what he was doing. The accused replied that he had come there to see one Goolam Hoosein, meaning the complainant, who wanted a cook, and he (accused) wished to offer his services for the same. The complainant said that he was the man named by the accused, but he required no cook, and that the explanation given by him as regarded his presence there was totally false, inasmuch as he had already stolen the pieces of cloth which had been left drying in the passage. A policeman was called, and the accused was given into his custody. The accused denied the charge, stating that on the morning of the day in question he was seated in the complainant's otta, when complainant's wife called out of the window and asked him what he was doing there. The accused replied that he was a damaged character, and was waiting until daylight to go away. Her husband threw the clothes on his shoulder, and having charged him with theft, handed him over to the police. He admitted several previous convictions. After the charge was framed by the Court, Inspector Meyers produced a register of previous convictions, from which it appeared that accused had been sent to jail twenty-three times, and that he had spent no less than twenty years in imprisonment. He was sentenced to ten years' transportation by the High Court in 1879 for theft, and again in 1891 was sentenced by the High Court to five years' rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence. Taking into consideration the value of the property involved in the present case, his Worship sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

INTERESTING FUNCTION AT "TARDEO CASTLE."

ON Saturday evening, "Tardeo Castle," the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, presented a brilliant spectacle, having been beautified in magnificent style, both externally and internally, with flowers, palm, and mango leaves, evergreens, &c., on the occasion of the "Navgot" ceremony of his grandson, Dadabhoy. All along the road in front of the bungalow myriads of lights were placed with triumphal arch in the centre, and other stands with various designs—the whole presenting a unique spectacle. The extensive garden grounds, containing shrubbery and choice flower plants, were also shown to advantage by tumbler lights, which were placed at convenient intervals. The internal arrangements on the ground floor reflected much credit on the taste of Mr. Byramjee, as chandeliers, largadan lamps, pictures, oil-paintings, photographs, &c., were hung up in such a manner as to afford a pleasing sight to the visitors. On the upper floor an equally artistic view was presented. Here massive and costly chandeliers and other glass decorations were to be seen; while the life-size oil-paintings of Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee were much admired. The most noticeable feature of the whole was an immense collection of photographs, numbering about two thousand, hung up in every part of the hall, rooms, anti-rooms, verandah, and even on the sides of the staircase leading upstairs. Among these are pictures of the Royal family of England and of other countries of Europe, of the nobility and gentry of India, Native Princes and Chiefs, of the public citizens of Bombay, both living and dead. Almost all the families of Bombay Parsees, and Native gentlemen were represented in this vast collection. It must have cost Mr. Byramji much labour and expense to collect such a museum of photographs. The Viceroys of India, the Governors of the several Presidencies, the Commanders-in-Chief, the Chief Justices, and Judges of the different cities, and other high dignitaries were to be seen here. The occasion for the entertainment was the sacred thread ceremony of investing Master Dadabhoy, one of the sons of Mr. Rustomji, and grandson of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who has shown much parental affection in keeping and educating him in his own house. The ceremony was performed by Shus-ul-Ulma Peshotun Dustoor Byramji Sunjana in an impressive manner, and his version in Guzerati of the object of this rate was listened, to with attention by the invited ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Byramjee then distributed money presents among the assembled priests and subsequently to poor Parsees. Among those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Ableess, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, and almost all the leading members of the Parsee community, and the ladies of the near relatives of the host. After the ceremony, a photographic group of the family, including Sir Dinshaw, was taken by Mr. Purverzee, of the Eos Studio, of Kalbadevie. The whole company then breakfasted, and spent the day in singing and other amusements. In the evening about three hundred gentlemen were invited to dinner, at which the toasts of Her Majesty, of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and family, Mr. Hormusjee Ableess, the late Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy's grandsons, etc., were proposed and received with enthusiasm. After dinner the guests were treated to native singing and dancing by nautch girls, and at a late hour light refreshments were served. A native band was in attendance, and played selections of music. The party broke up at midnight.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

650-94—Payne G and S—Hargovandas Mohanjee vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnay and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

594-91—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace an in person.

548-91—Vanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.

477-96—Muljee and R—Savitribai vs Jugannath Ramjee and others—J C Gama and Muljee and R.

369-96—P. N. Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hassam Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshow Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and Chitnis M and M.

157-96—Tyabji D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshandas vs Sunwar Sukal Gowan Patel and others—Dickshit and D, and Daphtary and F.

477-95—K D Shroff—Ramjee Bhula vs Gopal Kimji and others.

60-96—Balkrishna V N K—Motibai vs Kanu Fakir and others—Sorabji and J, and M N Saklatwalla.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

528-96—Edgelow and G—Maneckchand Capurchand vs Buldevdas Mohokumchand and others.

Postponed Long Cause.

89-96—Mansuklal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Muncherjee Bamonjee Chodia—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·905
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	63·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Directions of wind	N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 201

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at Is. 1½d. per bottle.

SHOCKING MURDER AT MATOONGA.

ABOUT 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, one Mahadoo, a Hindu, aged about forty years, employed as a malee in an oart, at New Matoonga Road, belonging to one Ramrao, was found murdered in his hut, situated in his master's oart, by a girl, named Parbuttee, aged about twelve years, the wife of another malee, who has been recently employed in the same oart, but resides in a hut about two hundred yards away. Although the murderer has not been arrested, it has been ascertained that the motive which actuated the man to perpetrate the deed was to get hold of ornaments which the deceased had been wearing and the property alleged to have been stolen from a box in the hut. From inquiries made by Superintendent Briscoe, with the assistance of Inspector O'Keeffe, it appears that the deceased had been residing alone in his hut until four or five days ago, when his master placed a substitute to look after his wady as the deceased was suffering from sore feet and was unable to continue his work. The substitute, and his wife, Parbuttee, used to take their food in deceased's hut, but at night, while the substitute used to sleep in a hut in an adjoining oart, his wife Parbuttee, slept in the deceased's hut, it is said, to attend on the deceased. About half past 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, the deceased Mahadoo visited his mother-in-law, when he stated that he had come there to fetch some babul tree bark to put on his feet, which were sore. Mahadoo was then wearing a silver waist band, a gold earring in one of his ears, and a gold armlet on one of his arms. He was then in his usual state of health, and left his mother-in-law's house. About 9 o'clock he took his food with the substitute and his wife, Parbuttee, and they retired to bed about an hour later, the substitute in his hut in the adjoining wady and the deceased in his own hut with Parbuttee. The girl, Parbuttee, on being questioned by the police, stated that shortly after they had retired a stranger came into their hut and commenced talking with the deceased. As she was then partially asleep, she did not see the stranger, nor could she describe him, but shortly afterwards she heard the deceased raising a cry. She, however, out of fear, did not get up, but while lying on her bed, saw the stranger break open the box, extract something therefrom, and leave the hut. About 6 o'clock on the following morning, when she awoke, she saw the deceased lying dead on the floor with wounds on his throat, and the door of the room fastened from outside. She raised the alarm, and after the door was opened, she went and informed her husband, in the adjoining oart. The information coming to the knowledge of Mr. Holmes, of the Bombay Municipality, who lives in a bungalow close by, that gentleman sent his servant to inform Superintendent Briscoe at his bungalow at Dadar. Mr. Briscoe immediately proceeded to the spot, and saw the deceased lying on the floor, face downward, with a knife plunged at the back of the neck from side to side. There was a wound on the throat apparently caused by the same knife, plunging right through it from ear to ear. There was also a deep cut on the left side of the stomach, causing the *viscera* to protrude. There was also a small cut on the right side of the stomach, about the vicinity of the liver. There was a pool of blood near the body, which was partly covered with a blanket, and a quilt was thrown over the head. A stone weighing about 50 lbs. was found resting against the head. On a further examination of the body, the silver waist chain, the two gold finger rings, a gold taviz, and a gold armlet, which the deceased had been seen wearing, were found missing. A box in the room was found broken open, but what property had been carried away therefrom could not be ascertained. The knife, which was found buried in deceased's neck, was, on being removed by Superintendent Briscoe, discovered to be the garden knife used by deceased himself.

In the afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner opened an inquiry at Matoonga, on view of the body of the deceased, when, after the body was identified by deceased's mother-in-law, it was adjourned to the 19th instant. The body was then conveyed to the the morgue, where Dr. Sidney Smith held an an autopsy.

SUIT FOR THE PURCHASE OF A HORSE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOSSAIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

OOMER JAMAL VS. A. CHANNER.

THE plaintiff in this case sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 418, being the value of a pony sold to the defendant, Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley and Dunlop, represented the defendant.

At the hearing of the case Mr. Burder on behalf of the defendant denied purchase of any horse from the plaintiff, and further denied that Abdullah bin Faris had any authority to pledge the defendant's credit.

His Honour in delivering judgment said:—Mr. Burder for defendant says the proper party to sue defendant is Abdullah Faris. Now it turns out from the evidence including that of Abdullah Faris, that this Abdullah Faris is no other than an agent of the plaintiff. The sale of the four horses, or rather three ponies and one lady's horse took place in January, 1893. Defendant has been out of British India and there is no question of limitation, which at Mr. Burder's request I have scored out. There was a good deal of correspondence between defendant and Abdullah Faris, and Abdullah never mentioned once that he was the agent of plaintiff. But was Abdullah Faris bound to do so? If Abdullah Faris had not himself come forth to give evidence in plaintiff's behalf, plaintiff might have found it difficult to establish that Abdullah Faris was his agent. Under section 231 of the Contract Act, defendant has the same right against plaintiff as he had against Abdullah Faris. The contract of sale is now complete and there is nothing to show that, had plaintiff disclosed himself as principal, defendant would not have ordered what he did from plaintiff. There is also no evidence that if defendant had known that Abdullah Faris was simply the agent, defendant would not have dealt with Abdullah Faris. This being so defendant has in no way been indemnified, because the principal instead of the agent now sues him. Plaintiff was the undisclosed principal who appears on the scene in Febuary, 1894, and after Abdullah Faris's evidence there is no evidence of defendant being again sued by Abdullah. Some surprise was expressed at the fact that Abdullah Faris, who was the owner of two such horse as Artist and Merrily should be the agent of plaintiff. But it appears from the evidence that Abdullah Faris receives plaintiff no wages which would affect the amour propre of the owner of two good racers. Plaintiff does not charge Abdullah Faris for heel ropes and makes presents to him on the sale of horses. This is the remuneration or honorarium which Abdullah Faris gets in return for services rendered to plaintiff. The evidence also shows that Abdullah Faris had every authority to pledge defendant's credit. The horse which forms the subject matter

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

THE Indian Council allotted 8¼ lakhs of extra Bills on the three presidencies yesterday—Calcutta taking 7 lakhs at 1s. 3 7-32d. and 1s. 3¼d., the higher rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on that obtained for the previous day's extra sales, and 1-16d. on that of Wednesday's regular allotments. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, however, remained at 1s. 3d. per rupee.

Consols advanced 1-16th per cent. to 111 7-8 *ex div.* the price of Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 119¼. The market rates of discount were reduced 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 and 2 7-8 per cent., respectively. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £63. The prize of Bar Silver in London was still 29 7-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1-8th cent. dearer, at 65¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·86¾ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £30,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to this port; and £40,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103½; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·23.

To-day a further rise of 3-16ths per cent. has taken place in the English Funds, at 112 1-16 *ex div.*, and another reduction has been made in the market rates of discount, say of 1-8th per cent. on short London Bills, at 2⅝, and of ¼ per cent. on Indian Bank Paper, at 2 5/8ths, other financial quotations being unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 40s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43s. per 416 lbs. sellers Canal, November-December snipment to the same ports, market flat; Brown Rapeseed, at 40£ per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, December-January shipment, to the same ports, market easier; and Linseed at 35s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment, to the same ports, market easier. To-day, Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted at 41½s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; Yellow Cawnpore is unchanged; Brown Rapeseed has been quoted at 38½s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, January-February shipment, to the same ports, market flat; and Linseed at 35½s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment, to the same ports, market steady.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4 9-32d. per lb; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16 for December deliveries, and 4¼d. for April-May. Quotations for Surats were unchanged. The market closed easier, Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals easier; the day's sales having been 14,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending, yesterday, were 7,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 63,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to consumers 6,000 bales greater, at 79,000 bales. The week's Imports were 46,500 bales less. The total Stock had increased by 26,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 706,000 bales.

A further drop of 1-32d. has taken place to-day in spot American Cotton in Liverpool at 4¼d. per lb.; and Surats are lower to the same extent; while American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, including 300 East Indians; Imports 30,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday a decline of 1 8 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at 7 9-16 cents; and March Futures were 15 points lower, at 7·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales; compared with 46,000 bales last year, and 72,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York has remained at 7 9/16 cents; but Futures for March recovered 3 points, at 7·50 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 38,000 bales going against 37,000 bales in 1895 on the corresponding day, and 47,000 bales in 1894. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 4,950,000 bales, compared with 4,180,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Business on Cotton has been very dull here to-day, though the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 500 old Bengal, at Rs. 148-58½; while the Mills have bought 100 ready old Kurrachi; and 50 each of old Bengal, at Rs. 150; and old Dharwar, at Rs. 170; and contracted for 200 Bhownuggar of the new crop, for May delivery, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain steady in tone with a moderate business reported, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,873 bales.
Linseed	1,283 cwts.
Gingelly	4,245 "
Castorseed	3,816 "
Rice	3,216 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged, 12s. to 13s. per ton being generally quoted; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and there has been little business passing on either side. Banks have been unwilling sellers of forward Wire Transfer; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·62	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 3/8 for cash, and 100 7/16 for 3½ per Cents for the January settlement, the market remaining quiet at these rates all day, and closing on the same level; with Threes quoted at 99¼.

SHARES.—This market has been reported almost stagnant to-day and the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5, in Empress, and of Re. 1, in Leopold.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 24th November, 1896:—

Liabilities.	November 24. Rs. A. P.	December 1. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000 0 0	72,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,21,64,045 14 6	1,21,25,132 8 11
Other Deposits, &c.	6,05,88,848 8 3	6,11,50,813 4 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,22,144 10 10	1,22,677 13 1
Sundries	29,70,842 9 1	30,60,789 7 4
	Rs. 10,30,45,881 10 8	10,36,59,413 1 7

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	52,14,510 0 0	55,49,121 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	86,39,657 12 0	86,38,067 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,91,92,112 13 7	1,99,63,426 8 9
Accounts of Credit do.	1,65,11,398 12 0	1,67,58,780 0 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,61,74,737 3 3	2,46,18,830 7 1
Balances with other Banks	4,73,469 4 10	2,91,417 15 9
Bullion	2,719 11 4	2,719 11 4
Dead Stock	13,24,383 4 11	13,25,945 10 11
Stamps	8,831 9 3	8,420 8 3
Sundries	13,63,921 4 11	13,55,052 5 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	95,42,199 10 0	89,58,277 11 1
Do. at Branches	1,45,97,252 4 7	1,61,89,233 7 2
	Rs. 10,30,45,881 10 8	10,36,59,413 1 7

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 1st December, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,94,613	Dec.
Do. at Branches	1,55,700	Inc.
Other Deposits	5,61,965	do.
Post Bills	533	do.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,32,961	Inc.
Loans	7,71,314	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,47,382	do.
Mercantile Bills	15,55,907	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	5,83,922	do.
Do. at Branches	15,91,971	Inc.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 5.

10 p.m.	77·4

SUNDAY.—DECEMBER 6.

6 a.m.	74·2
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	86·2
6 p.m.	84·5

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1896.

THE unwelcome but by no means unforeseen rise in the number of cases of bubonic fever at the advent of the cold weather, justifies the prediction that if the efforts to stamp out the disease in October were not successful it would take hold and spread as the temperature fell. That has been the experience on the slopes of the Himalayas, where the disease is endemic, and in various other countries. It is true that the experience is not universal. In the great visitation which carried off 160,000 victims in Milan in 1629-30, comparatively few deaths occurred in the autumn and winter; the mortality reached an appalling height in five summer months of the latter year. That frightful outbreak was preceded by a period of drought, following heavy and continuous rains. The recurrence of the rains in September 1630 put an end to the visitation. In Bombay the conditions are in many important respects wholly different from those prevailing either in Himalayan villages, where the rudiments of sanitation are not understood, and the only resource left to the remnant of villagers is to abandon the village and seek a new site for their hovels. Nor are the conditions of an island city in the Nineteenth century, surrounded by the sea on all sides, similar to those of Milan as the Middle Ages had left it, probably as ill-adapted as was London some thirty years later to cope with a filth disease, the presence of which was invited by the total absence of any system of drainage, or any attempt at organised sanitation. We may, therefore, reasonably hope that the pest will never become so formidable in this city as it proved in former times in Europe, or in Canton, where only two years ago it slew a hundred thousand people. The Chinese, ingenious and inventive as they are, despise sanitary precautions and resent their application, as was seen in Hongkong, where they threatened to poison the water-supply if sanitary inspectors entered their quarter of the town. The threat was met by the arrival of gun-boats with cannon bearing on the recalcitrant slums. In Canton intelligent and sympathetic Mandarins refrained from outraging the public sentiment by taking measures to combat the plague. The mortality was frightful; greater than that of the bloodiest battles in the last great war; but the prudent officials did not incur the unpopularity, the vilification, the slanderous imputations which would have undoubtedly rewarded efforts to save the good citizens of Canton from the consequences of their own infatuation.

We are far from blaming the experienced wordly-wise celestial administrators who, to avoid friction and retain unimpaired their popularity amongst a large population, prefering to die in their filth to being worried into an unwonted and ridiculous cleanliness unknown to their ancestors, sat still with folded hands while the plague raged unchecked, and carried off a hundred thousand willing victims. The prudent management of life, on which philosophers lay so much stress, is surely as incumbent on Mandarins, their subordinates and their superiors—who have all acquired official positions by passing competitive examinations, tempered by bribery—as upon other men. But, whether for good or evil, that is not the view of the matter, which prevails in British India, and least of all in Bombay. We will not resign ourselves to die sooner than bestir ourselves that we may live. The visitation which has now been with us since September has been fought foot by foot, and while undivided attention was given to the task of stamping it out, the number of daily cases and the number of deaths were diminished almost to the vanishing point. When attention was distracted by eloquent petitions and memorials, and influential representations that all that was necessary to do was to entrust the management of the campaign to educated Native gentlemen, who understand the feelings and prejudices of those who prefer the ministrations of their neighbours. There was at once a recrudescence. The numbers have continued to rise ever since until now they have attained proportions that occasion much anxiety. The petitioners and memorialists, and those that gave them so ready an ear, must now have some misgivings as to the perfect wisdom of the course, which with the best of motives they pressed upon the Municipal Commissioner. It is to be hoped that whatever steps are decided upon after mature consideration to meet the aggravated situation with which the authorities have now confronted, will not be heedlessly misrepresented and made difficult and onerous by organised obstruction, actuated doubtless by the best intentions, but not the less calculated on that account to add to the danger and enhance a mortality already growing large.

In another direction there is much to be done which should be done at once to mitigate the results of past mistakes and omissions. Under the Municipal Act of 1888, provision is made that new houses shall be rendered sanitary by arrangements for drainage and ventilation. Every room must have communication by a window with the outer air, even if it only opens upon a two feet gully. But old houses may be rebuilt on their old foundations, may have additional stories built upon them, or be otherwise enlarged without any drainage or any communication between rooms and the outer air, even through a gully. We have been informed that only last week the intervention of the Municipal authorities was sought by a well-known architect to prevent the raising by two stories of a flimzy and insanitary house which has no gully on either side, or any other provision for drainage, and the inner rooms of which can by no possibility receive air or light through any window. The Municipal Commissioner replied that under the Municipal Act he had no power to interfere. Such buildings abound in Bombay, out-numbering largely the buildings which have been erected since the Act was passed, which imposes sanitary provisions, however inadequate, on new structures. As the law stands insanitary houses of the worst kind are protected and perpetuated; they may be enlarged, and the number of their occupants indefinitely increased without any pretence of sanitary provision. Vast chawls or tenement houses, with from five hundred to a thousand occupants, have in many instances no side gulleys, or only one, the rooms with ten or a dozen lodgers looking out on five-foot corridors, and no direct communication with the outer air. Such chawls are the chosen home of fevers, and now that the bubonic fever has come, it finds most of its victims in these structures. It ought not to be impossible for the Legislature to rectify the state of things by amending the Municipal Act forthwith and requiring that all lodging houses should be made fit for human habitation before they are occupied. In all civilised countries lodging houses are licensed, the licenses being given subject to due provision being made for the health and convenience of the occupants. Why should Bombay be deprived of this necessary guarantee against the constantly present danger of epidemics?

THE scene on Friday night and Saturday at the Ballard pier was worthy of consideration by Government in the Customs Department. More than four hundred hot and angry passengers by the India were struggling for their cabin baggage in the midst of a turmoil easier to imagine than to describe. One passenger who has had much experience of America and Italy tells us that he never saw anything like it in those countries, both notorious for Custom House annoyance. The India arrived at 3-30 p.m. on Friday, and some passengers did not succeed in getting through the Customs inspection before 9 p.m. Indeed, there was no Customs inspection, for such was not possible; the trouble was due only to the measures taken for collection of all the baggage within an enclosure, in view of Customs inspection if possible. The experience is a new one to Anglo-Indians, and they cannot readily believe that Government desire to expose them to needless inconvenience. They would be quite ready to accept the "Durum sed levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas," if correction of the evil were really "nefas." But is it so? Passengers are not likely to bring dutiable articles to India, except saddlery and guns. Our informant tells us that the amount gained by Government in the annoyance imposed upon his party was four rupees charged on the violin of one lady and the old saddle of another! But though the Government gained nothing, he himself lost heavily in 24 hours' hotel expenses of four persons, consequent on losing his train; and in having to bring his luggage by the P. and O. at £10 a ton, whereas it might have been sent by cargo steamer for £2 a ton were it not that Government in that case would have levied duty on the entire value of his party's kit. Now as the Government can have no reason to benefit the P. and O. Company, or the Bombay hotels, nor to annoy travellers, we suggest an alteration of the Customs regulations which shall obviate experiences such as the passengers by the India have undergone. It might be feasible to entirely exempt from Customs inspection all baggage accompanying travellers, whether as "excess luggage" or "cargo," by whatever line of steamers; also all articles invoiced as "personal baggage" by a respectable firm of agents and despatched separately by cargo steamer instead of accompanying the owner. Guns and saddlery might be expressly excluded from "personal baggage," passengers or their agents being required to declare and make these over for separate storage on boardship, so that these alone may have to pass through the Custom house. In this or some other way the Government can remedy the just grievance of passengers landing at Indian ports. The existing system produces the maximum of annoyance for the minimum of result, and is grievous alike to those who suffer by it and those who have to enforce it. We are not of course ignorant of the fact that Government does make something out of the present system of annoyance. Passengers in a hurry do submit to charges which they know to be unjustifiable, and will not afterwards take the trouble to apply for refund. We have heard of cases in which duty was paid upon old clothes, upon worn-out table cutlery, actually upon an officer's uniform. Such questionable profits obtained in contravention of the very rules printed on the reverse of the Customs form of declaration. We refer to these vexations, so that Government may disclaim them and thus admit that there is no legitimate gain to be made from travellers, save in respect of saddlery and guns. The tax on saddlery and guns can then be realised, without annoying passengers about their other baggage.

RECENT rain in Hyderabad has proved a great blessing and removed much anxiety. Little has been heard of the prospects in Hyderabad and the steps taken by the Nizam's Government to alleviate suffering. When, however, the first symptoms of the coming distress manifested themselves, his Highness appointed Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Famine Commissioner, and that State official immediately made a tour of inspection, investigating for himself the necessities of each district and the steps best calculated to have the effect desired. The failure of the crops he found more or less serious over the whole dominion, but most so in the southern districts, with a total population of over three millions. In the Mahbub Nagar District, the whole population was badly affected. In the beginning of November, the people were still hoping for rain, so much so that they were preparing their fields for rabi and in some cases actually sowing the seed in the dry soil. The kharif crops had mostly failed, and the outturn was not estimated at more than two annas in the rupee. The abi rice crop under tanks in these districts had likewise failed; but Mr. Dunlop believed, and the ryots also were of opinion, that if rain fell within the next few days, or even within the next fortnight, the prospects of the season might still be materially improved. Such of the kharif crops as were standing would be saved, and there was still time to sow rabi with a fair prospect of success. With favourable weather in November, the prices of grain, unduly forced up by Bunnia, would fall, and the difficulties of the situation would generally disappear. On the other hand, if rain did not fall, his Highness' Government, Mr. Dunlop reported, must be prepared to face a long period of scarcity and distress. There was no distress then except such as was caused by high prices, but as day after day passed with cloudless skies, the prospects become very serious. Supplies were not scarce but dear; water was in very small quantities, and fodder far from plentiful. At once special officers were appointed. Relief-work, in the shape of the construction of wells, roads, improving irrigation canals, was provided with commendable promptitude. But the outlook grew more gloomy until rain fell and improved the position all round. In the Tuljapur taluka, the Bhoi Mung crop, which is a very important one, had completely failed, and the outturn from the other kharif crops was about two annas in the rupee, and without rain there was no hope of a rabi crop. But the timely fall of rain relieved the taluka from all fear of famine. The standing rabi crop is now safe. When the Tehsildar left the taluka to report to Mr. Dunlop, he saw the ryots busily engaged in sowing their remaining rabi fields with gram and wheat, which will thrive even if there be no more rain. The rate of grain became cheaper by one to two seers per rupee. Parenda is the only taluka in the Naldurg district which did not properly benefit by the recent change in the weather. The rainfall registered in the tehsil of Parenda was in all only 66 cents, which was quite insufficient to save either what little kharif crop is now standing, or to permit of sowings. Further, if rain does not fall, the failure of the crops will be almost complete.

MR. DUNLOP'S last report is dated December 2, and shows that the grave apprehensions which were entertained of serious and widespread distress have happily been dissipated by the recent rainfall. The first rain fell on the 19th November, and storms and showers came at intervals during the succeeding week. Reports from distant talukas were late in reaching, and had not, when Mr. Dunlop wrote, been fully received; but there is every reason to believe that the rain has been fairly general over the country. With one or two exceptions, it has been sufficient in the most affected parts to remove all fear of famine. The rabi crops that were standing, or had been sown in dry soil in anticipation of rain, are now safe, and sowings of wheat, jowari, and gram are in progress. The rabi crop will be a fair, though not a full one, and in the Telingana districts there will be some rabi irrigated from the water that is collected in the tanks. It is difficult to say how much the rabi crop is likely to be until reports are received of the water-supply in the tanks, but special report on this point has been called for. The supply of fodder will be improved in some districts, though in the most affected districts in the south the supply will still be scarce. The effect of the rain was to send down prices of grain by several seers per rupee, but they are again showing a tendency to rise. Until prices fall in Northern India, it is feared that the rates in the Hyderabad are not likely to cheapen. Vigilance has not been relaxed, nor have relief-works been restricted. But it is felt that famine of a severe kind is now impossible.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 4-30 p.m. A guard-of-honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps of 100 rank-and-file, with band, and a due proportion of officers, will parade, at 4 p.m., drawn up at the west entrance of the Secretariat, to receive his Excellency. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, at 4-30 p.m., on the same date.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R. A., Commanding the Forces, at Bombay, who arrived here, on Friday last, by the steam-ship India, left for Poona the same night, in company of Mrs. Nairne, and attended by Major Mercer, the Assistant Military Secretary. The departure was private.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O., with MRS. Gatacre, returned to Bombay, on Saturday morning, by the British India Steamer Dwarka, to resume the Command of the Bombay District, after vacating the officiating Command of the Quetta District. He officiated in the latter Command for eight months, during the absence of General Galbraith. General and Mrs. Gatacre, landed at about 9 a.m., at the Ap

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 4.

The "St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette" says that as the international situation is not at present favourable to Russia and France demanding the evacuation of Egypt, it is best to postpone the settlement of the Egyptian question and concentrate their activity in Europe on the more urgent question of the settlement of Turkish affairs.

THE STRIKE AT HAMBURG.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

All the dock labourers at Hamburg have now struck, owing to the refusal of the employers to accept the offer of the authorities to arbitrate, though the men have accepted arbitration.

GENERAL KITCHENER GONE TO DONGOLA.

DEC. 5.

General Sir H. Kitchener has left Cairo for Dongola, where he will stay for a month.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OLD BRIGHTON PIER.

The old Brighton chain pier was destroyed in a gale, last evening.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a letter, said it was not the present intention of the Government to undertake the supply and sale of grain in India, believing that private enterprise was adequate.

The possible formation of local corn rings, he added, would not be overlooked, and the Government was well able to deal with such illegal combinations.

ARREST OF TURKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Turks are being arrested nightly at Constantinople, and the prisoners are conveyed to the Palace, where the Minister of Police and the Prefect have a permanent residence.

EGYPT ACCEPTS BRITISH AID.

The Egyptian Government have accepted the offer of pecuniary aid from Great Britain, and conveyed their grateful thanks to Lord Salisbury.

EGYPT PAYS FOR THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

DEC. 6.

Later advices state that Egypt has expressed her warm gratitude to Great Britain for her offer of pecuniary aid towards the cost of the Dongola expedition, but has not accepted it.

The Khedive's Government, to-day, refunded half-a-million sterling to the Caisse de la Dette. It is not, however, stated whence the money has been obtained.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING OF GREECE TO THE PREMIER.

A message from the King of Greece to the Premier urges in the strongest terms the calling out of the Reserves and the formation of a permanent camp of twelve thousand men for the purpose of instruction of the Army. His Majesty also enjoins the selection of a new rifle.

THE FAMINE AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, DEC. 5.

Our Commissioner, Mr. Abdens, has made his head-quarters here. Famine works have been vigorously started. Seven thousand men are working daily. A well-known Marwady merchant, Hanmandas Shinge, came from Sholapur to consult with the officials regarding grain. Two meetings were called, and through Mr. Hanmandas' influence the merchants agreed to sell jowaree at cost price, and not to export also. Provisions are made of grain for the destitute and children. The matter of selling jowaree at one seer more than its cost price is under consideration by the officials and Mr. Hanmandas. The officials are working hard at these works. Mr. Abden is called Dharamraj by all classes of people. If he stops, the pending evil will be much reduced. The Relief Committee of Bombay as well as Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bai Dinbai, and Bai Motlibai are requested to extend their generous hands towards Bijapur.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colom, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 4.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this evening.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 6.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	63,000	Bales.
" " Surats	1,300	"
" Imports of Cotton	111,500	"
" " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	703,000	"
" " Surats	23,000	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 6th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	4	.....	27	15
Teheran	6	1	42 p.m.	..	44
Suez	6	10	5 a.m.	..	47

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 6th December, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Via Calcutta	...	42	..	3
Sir Karachi	...	11	..	3
Do. Madras	...	14	...	1

THE VICEROY AT JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, DEC. 6.

The Viceroy's reply to the address of welcome from the Jubbulpore District Board and the Municipal Committee was as follows:—Gentlemen of the District Board and Municipal Committee of Jubbulpore,—I have to thank you for the welcome you have given me. If it is the case that a viceregal visit is deferred for over one-third of a century, I am sure you will appreciate the fact that that is only due to the pressing calls of business, which, even more imperatively than the policeman in the street, compels us to "move on." I esteem myself fortunate that I have been able to snatch a few brief days to see something of you and your interesting neighbourhood, but you will know, I am sure, that I do not come here only on pleasure bent, I come also to have the opportunity of conferring with my old friend, the Chief Commissioner, in regard to the state of matters in the districts under his charge. You have very properly in your address, in the parts specially which for convenience sake you have not read, called my attention to matters concerning your own town and district. Perhaps, you will allow me in a perfectly friendly spirit to say that I observe one or two statements of a somewhat general character which I venture to think would perhaps have been better omitted from a document which ought to be the careful and well-considered statement of a responsible body. For instance, I am not quite sure if I appreciate your words in speaking of the enormous increase in the Government Forest Reserve. I think I am right in saying that the Government forest reserves in the Central Provinces were finally settled many years ago, and that any dealings with them of late have been rather in the direction of disforesting any land suitable for cultivation. So far also as the general policy of the Government is concerned, you, no doubt, are acquainted with the resolution of the Government of India of 1894, the forest resolution which has met with unanimous approval, and which, I think, you must have had in your mind when you mention later on that no less than 181,000 acres out of 221,000 have been thrown open for the free provision of fuel and edible produce. I do not think this is a place to go into details on these subjects, and I only refer to them because otherwise there might be an impression from the earlier part of your address that you thought the general condition of the people had been neglected. I do not think that is your intention, and it is certainly inconsistent with the subsequent parts of your address. In these portions you have spoken in the most clear and unambiguous manner. You speak of the share in the work of relief which the District Council have taken; you claim for yourselves that you have fully and fairly performed the duties laid upon you by law and with the approval of the proper authority; you speak of the efforts of the Local Government, and acknowledge them; you speak of successive Chief Commissioners and other officers and appreciate the sympathy and the help which you have received from them; you tell me of relief of works which have been undertaken; of suspensions of revenue which have been sanctioned, and of Tuccavi advances which have been made. All I can say is that what has been thus begun will, I know, be continued in the same spirit. The Chief Commissioner, who has a reputation second to none in the Government of India for care and accuracy, in the reports he has submitted has not failed to call our attention to the probability of distress in a part of his province, but he has also expressed his readiness to meet the emergency. We know from what you have said that he will have any assistance and support you can give, and he knows very well that any appeal he may make to the Government of India will meet with a sympathetic and ready response.

Gentlemen, you have said a word about the possibility of preventing this calamnity. I am afraid that any attempt to meet prominently a calamnity of this kind will be very difficult. Even in the matter of irrigation, to which you say the rains of the last two years have called your attention, we must proceed with great caution, no where, perhaps, more so than in the Central Provinces. It is true that during the last two seasons you have suffered from a deficiency of rainfall, but in the preceding two seasons you suffered from an excessive rainfall, as I well remember, because the distress in Saugor and Damoah was the first case of the kind which came under my notice after I assumed office. Moreover, in a great part of these provinces you have the black cotton soil which retains moisture in a manner which other qualities of soil in other districts fail to do; and I can only say that travelling during the last few days in Indore, Gwalior, and now in these provinces, up to the gate of your city, I have been struck by the prosperous appearance of the country even with the small amount of rain that has come lately. Still I do not mean to say that irrigation projects should be neglected, and I know that the Chief Commissioner is giving his attention to that subject.

Gentlemen, I do not think I ought to conclude without saying a word of recognition of the public spirit in Municipal affairs for which Jubbulpore is well-known. I had long heard of your water-works, and hope to have an opportunity of seeing them. I now hear with great pleasure of the manner in which you have come forward and started works in the city for the relief of destitute persons who have come there. You say that the steps you have taken have met with the full approval of the Chief Commissioner, and I am sure you will need no further encouragement to persevere in a good work of this kind which is for the well-being of the community which you represent. Gentlemen, I am desired by Lady Elgin to thank you for your recognition of the value of the great work in which she takes so deep an interest. We shall, I know, carry away with us the pleasing recollections which you have promised us from Jubbulpore, and we most heartily join you in your expressions of attachment to our beloved Sovereign, every year of whose reign only confirms her in the affections of her people.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.

THE following are handicap allowances and the result of the race sailed, at 4 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'cp. M's.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.
Plassy's Cutter	Scr.	Comdr. A. B. Prance.	Did not start.
Plassy's Galley	2	Comdr. A. B. Prance.	
Brisic's Cutter	3	Capt. Rich.	
R. A. Cutter	4	Capt. S. J. Chamier, R.A.	
Afghan's boat	5	Comdr. R. Barton.	

YACHTS RACE.

Handicap allowances and the result of the race sailed, at 4-15 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'cp. M's.	Entered by
Isca	Scr.	Capt. W. F. Potts.
Eileen	3	Lieut. R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E.
Red Rose	7	Comdr. W. Chandler, R.I.M.
Mannikin	9	Capt. S. J. Chamier, R.A.
Kiralyne	22	Mr. E. Comber.
Tomtit	23	Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins.

As none of the yachts or boats finished the course No. 3 of the list till a considerable time after dark, owing to the lightness of the wind, the races are null and void under rule XI. (Wind—N.-W. moderate to light.)

THE following are amongst the recently proved wills:—Mr. Thomas Burridge, £135,097; Colonel Alfred Capel-Cure, £51,435; Mr. Thomas Grant, £19,530; Mr. John Giles Loder, £3,108; Mr. Abraham Mitchell, J.P., £44,628; Mr. James Murphy, £376; Sir James Naesmyth, late B.C.S., £8,497; Mr. William Smith Nicholson, £53,370; Mr. William Paine, £27,138; Captain Sir George Ferdinand Radymill Forester Walker, £7,616; Mr. Thomas Bond Worth, £45,717.

IT is notified that the Transport Ludhiana is expected to arrive at Bombay, from Suakin, on the 12th inst., with No. 5 Mountain Battery, Veterinary Hospital, and Native Fied Hospital, and will proceed to Prince's Dock for disembarkation of troops, etc.

THE directors of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation have resolved to recommend a dividend for the past year at the rate of 20 per cent.

COLONEL DOYNE, a well known racing man, whilst training the horse Legend over hurdles at Umballa, on Wednesday, met with an accident, resulting in a bad compound fracture of the collar-bone. Colonel Doyne was taking a number of horses to Lahore, Sialkot, Pindi and other race meetings shortly, but the accident will prevent him riding for some weeks.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 20.

THE COMING CAR.

OUR education progresses very rapidly in these times. No sooner have we become practically accustomed to the lightning like speeds of the modern cycle than something very much more formidable comes along in the shape of petroleum-propelled motor-cars. This new vehicle, we are told in all seriousness, is to displace much of the lighter vehicular traffic in our streets; our landaus, broughams, gigs, wagonettes, char-a-panes, victorias, cabs, and cars are to be improved out of sight. The officers of that very estimable organisation, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will have perforce to seek fresh fields for their vigilance, whilst our omnibus drivers and "cabbies" will find it incumbent upon themselves to undergo a special course of instruction in the mysteries of the new vehicle. Everybody appears to be of one mind upon the subject; the coming car is to be the motor car, and there's an end of it, they say. Well, I suppose, we must part with our favourite steeds and embrace the newest methods of transport with what resignation we can command when the eventful day arrives. Just when that will be, however, seems to be at the present time very problematical. These motor-cars are not the creation of yesterday or of last week; experts have been engaged for years in bringing them to their present serviceable state of efficiency, but much yet remains to be done before they will come into anything like general use. In the fulness of time we may see these motor-cars being driven to Epsom and Goodwood, to the meets of hounds, and all the rest of it, but personally I am inclined to believe that the day is not quite so near as some of the more enthusiastic leaders of the new movement declare. Upon the question of speed, and to what extent it should be regulated, there is bound to be a very wide difference of opinion. Very certain it is that nothing approaching racing pace can be tolerated at present. Ten miles an hour would appear to be a very fair limit. Directly, however, they are placed within reach of Squire Oldacre, Major Dashitt, Lieutenant Fireaway and Farmer Giles, there is bound to spring up a spirit of conquest, for the colonel would never consent to be passed on the road by a clodhopping son of the soil, and so on. Racing would come just as it has, though in a less dangerous degree, amongst cyclists. The bitterness of feeling engendered in the hearts of keen sportsmen of the Lord Willoughby de Broke stamp can easily be understood. This particular nobleman—a master of hounds and a type of all that is keenest and most chivalrous about real sportsmen—has already expressed his feelings on the subject of motor cars and being an ardent lover of horses it is not unnatural, perhaps, that he regards the modern "puffing Billy" with feelings akin to disgust. Could he have his own way, the speed of the motor would be kept down to something like six miles an hour, I presume, and in this he doubtless voices the views of many other foxhunting notabilities. The revolution of the road looms in the distance, but our hunting men need have no immediate fear. Some profess to see in the motor car a menace to the breed of our horses, but this seems to me to be very like the unprofitable occupation of meeting trouble half-way. We shall not be able to dispense with our Clydesdales just yet.

LAW-MAKERS AND LAW-BREAKERS.

It is well known that the cycle has been patronised very largely during the past season by Members of Parliament, who find it very handy for reaching their homes in the wee small hours after the last cab has been snapped up. But our law-makers occasionally trip, as Mr. J. E. Spencer, M.P., found to his cost. It may be remembered that some months ago this honourable member was fined by one of the London magistrates for riding on the wrong side of one of the street refuges, and he delights in telling the story of how he was captured by one of the active and intelligent gentlemen in blue. There was a block in the traffic, it appears, on the side of the road he should have ridden, and in seeking to avoid this he ventured to wheel round on the opposite side of the "rest," where the traffic was not troublesome. He was at once "captured," his name and address ascertained, and in due course he assisted in the maintenance of law and order at the express desire of the magistrate. Recounting the story recently to the son of our most venerable and one of our most distinguished statemen—himself a member of Parliament—Mr. Spencer was counselled to try pacification if ever he happened to be caught offending again. Mr. G——confessed that he had himself found wrath turned away by a few soft words. Riding lampless after dark upon one occasion, he was suddenly pounced upon by a policeman with the peremptory enquiry, "Where's your lamp?" In his sauvest possible manner Mr. G—addressed the constable in terms fitted for the Commissioner-in-Chief, made a series of profound bows, and explained how it happened that he was without a lamp on his cycle. The vanity of the limb of the law was tickled, and Mr. G——got away scot free. Much the same yarn is told of M. Halbein the well-known road rider, when caught lampless by a village constable. "Very sorry, sergeant, but I've had a breakdown, nor I should have been home ere now!" The sergeant was responsible for Holbein's escape with a caution.

THE NINTH OF NOVEMBER.

"Many happy returns of the day" is a beautifully simple English phrase which conveys a world of meaning. We all love to hear it expressed towards ourselves in the first flush of youth, when all the world is before us, and the days so full of bright ness and happiness. But as the years roll on, and milestone after milestone on life's highway is left behind, when the limbs lose something of their suppleness, and the muscles grow less rigid, when the summers seem so much shorter than they used and the winters so much longer—these are times when the homely little wish gives us pause. Thirty-three years have sped swiftly by since that glorious March morning in 1863, when Englishmen and Danes the wide world o'er gave went to their feelings in right royal fashion, and besought blessings on behalf of the Royal pair joined that day in holy matrimony. The day is fresh in my memory, and it requires no effort to recall the princely fare, the magnificent street decorations, the brilliant illuminations, the unbounded enthusiasm which prevailed from one end of the land to the other. It has been a proud year for our beloved Prince. To have carried off both the Derby and the St. Leger was indeed a triumph, and hence forth Persimmon's year will be a notable one in the annals of sport. It must be some years now since his Royal Highness followed "the music of the eager pack," but in his earlier days he was an ardent lover of the chase. It has been recorded in connection with his hunting experiences that upon one occasion, in 1850, he had been out with the South Oxfordshire Hounds, in the neighbourhood of Garsington, and was returning home when he was taken prisoner by a man named Hedges, one of the regular "money or your life" sort of farmers, for trespassing. On being informed that he was detaining his future sovereign, Mr. Heyes remarked, "Prince or no Prince I'll have my money," and he drew his sovereign. His Royal Highness was well known amongst the frequenters of Pytchley, and upon one occasion his splendid qualities in the field drew forth unstinted praise from that accomplished writer in Baily's "The Gentleman in Black," who said of the Prince:—"One good hour did they run, during which his Royal Highness was certainly not like a candle under a bushel. Everybody who had not too much to care for in himself paid marked attention to his performance, and it is not too much to say that if ever a man acquited himself to the satisfaction of his examiners the Prince of Wales did upon that eventful morning. I do not transgress the bounds of confidence with which I have been honoured in quoting the expressions of a very hard rider and a very good judge: 'There are few young squires bred and born in a hunting country who could hold their own with his Royal Higness.'" The opinion of the famous huntsman, Charles Payne, too, confirmed this complimentary reference. "Well, Charles," said Lord Spencer. "and what do you think of the Prince of Wales," "Make a capital king, my Lord," said Charles, touching his cap. "I'm glad you think so. And why?" "Sure to do that, my lord! Sits so well." I suppose we have not many hunting princes to-day, the cycle has usurped the place of the hunter in the stable. It may not be generally known what titles belong to his Royal Highness, and so I purpose giving them from Debrett in the following paragraph.

THE PRINCE'S TITLES.

His Royal Highness was born on November 9, 1841, as all the world knows. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. His titles are: Prince of Wales, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Conrwall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Chester, and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland; he is a D.C.L., of Oxford (1868), L.L.D., of Cambridge and of Trinity College, Dublin (1863), and L.L.D., of Calcutta University (1875); called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and is also a Bencher thereof; appointed a colonel in the army in 1858, a General in 1862, and a Field Marshal 1875; has been Honorary Colonel Oxford University Rifle Volunteers, of Civil Service Rifle Volunteers (1860), and of Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers since 1861; Colonel 10th Hussars, and Captain, General, and Honourable Artillery Company of London since 1863; Honourary Colonel Huntingdon Light Horse Volunteers since 1865; Honrary Colonel Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders since 1872; Honorary Colonel Sutherland Rifle Volunteers since 1867; Honorary Colonel Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia since 1875, and Colonel-in-Chief of the First Life Guards the Second Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards since 1880; was Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade 1868 to 1880; elected an Elder Brother of Trinity House, 1869; installed Grand Master of Freemasons in Ireland in 1871, and Grand Master of Free Masons in England in 1876; is a Governor of the Charterhouse and of Christ's Hospital, president of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a High Steward of Plymouth, etc. Introduced at Privy Council 1863, and at Privy Council in Ireland 1868; granted in 1863 by Act of Parliament an annuity of £40,000 a year, exclusive of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall; appointed in 1876 a personal aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, and in 1877 Honorary Captain Royal Naval Reserves; has the Orders of the Elephant of Denmark, the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the St. Stephen of Austria, the Southern Cross of Brazil, the Golden Fleece of Spain, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of France, and the Order of Charles III. of Spain, etc. Married on March 10, 1863, Priacess Alexandra Caroline, Mary, Charlotte, Louisa, Julia of Denmark, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark. Those who scan this list for the first time may find food for reflection as to the divinity and other things that doth hedge a prince of Royal blood.

DISTINCTION FOR A REFEREE.

One of the most popular referess, perhaps, at the present time is Captain Simpson, his smartness in appreciating the finer points of Association football having created a most favourable impression amongst the officials who rule the destinies of the dribbling game. Better known on the football field as Lieut. Simpson, there will be many ready to congratulate him on his advance. He has risen from the rank, and has thoroughly earned his honorary rank of Captain, holding a commission in the Seventh Royal Fusiliers. This famous regiment has on its flag the engagements of Martinique, Talavea, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Victoria, Pyreneess, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Kandahar, 1880. Afghanistan, 1879-80. The United Red and White Rose within the garter, and the crown over it is emblazoned on the flag; in the second, third, and fourth corners, the white horse. The uniform is of scarlet with blue facings. The regiment has been commonly known as "The Hanoverian White Horse"; also known as the "Elegant Extracts," from the fact that the officers were selected from other corps. At one time there were no second lieutenants or ensigns in this regiment. It will thus be seen that our friend of the football field has reason to be proud of his regiment.

A FEW NICKNAMES.

In connection with the Army Service Corps, it is recorded that on the formation of the Land Transport Corps, the initials were converted into the "London Thieving Corps." When it was the Military Train it was called "Murdering Thieves," and also "Moke Train," by reason of the horses being replaced with Spanish mules. This was soon corrupted into "Muck Train. The soubriquet was so unpopular that the mules had to be abandoned, and horses substituted. It is now the Army Service Corps. The Medical Staff Corps are generally known as the "Linseed Lancers," and also as the "Poultice Whollopers." Upon the formation of the Military Store Staff Corps, the initials were converted into "My Sister Sells Cabbage," when it was formed into an Ordnance Store Corps it was then called the "Sugar Stick Brigade" on account of the trimming on the uniform. The Royal Marines were, by the French, nicknamed "The Little Grenadiers," from the regiment wearing grenadier caps. They were popularly known as "The Jollies." The corps was originally raised for sea service alone. In 1664 it bore the name of The Admiral's Regiment" in consequence. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were originally the third Madras Infantry of the East India Company. This battalion, with the others of the company, were called "The Lumps," from the high number of the regiment. It is the only corps using the old Irish war pipes.

RECEPTION TO MR. W. S. CAINE.

A RECEPTION in honour of Mr. W. S. Caine was held by the Indian Temperance Association in the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday evening, when the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik took the chair. Two addresses were presented to Mr. Caine, one from the I. O. R. and the other from W. W. L. I. O. G. T. Mr. Holdway, secretary of the former, read the address, in which among other things it was stated that it was only four years since branches of this Order were established in India, and during such a short period 790 persons had registered their names as members. The Bombay branch was established only last year, and it boasts of 51 members. The advantage of having their lives insured at low rates, it was hoped, would induce many more to join the Order. Dr. D. J. Tata read another address on behalf the "Good Templers." In replying to both the addresses, Mr. Caine said that he was extremely pleased to once more see his temperance friends. At present he was not a member of Parliament, yet in the addresses the "M. P." was suffixed to his name. He had come to India with a view to take some rest after a busy life. He was very thankful for the kind things said of him in the address, and would declare that they had to fight against the enemy of mankind. He belonged to the I. O. R., and he must confess that that association had afforded very valuable assistance in furthering and fighting for the temperance movement. Temperance men lived nine years longer than those who took spirits and they enjoyed better health. The temperance movement had achieved great success among the troops. Out of 72,000 British troops, 20,000 belonged to the Temperance Association. The temperance movement had therefore saved the Government of an annual expenditure of £60,000, because if the 20,000 troops were addicted to drink, nearly three thousand out of the number would become unfit, and the Goverment would have to employ three more battalions. The average in India some time ago came to one anna worth of liquor per head; now it came to two and a-annas, and it was increasing day by day. People must fight with all their mite, and it must be shown to the Government that not a single liquor shop could be opened in any street. The usual compliments having been accorded to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The following gentlemen were catled to the Bar, on Nov. 17:—Lincoln's Inn.—Shrimant, Sampatrao Kashirao Gaikwad of Baroda, India. Middle Temple. Husain Budruddin Taybji, B.A., LL.B, honours Cambridge University; Sheikh Asghar Ali, Christ's College, Cambridge J.C.S., B.A., Punjab University, and B.A., honours, Cambridge University; Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff. Gray's Inn.—James Graham Leslie, in the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies; Montagu White, Consul-General of the South African Republic; Syamo Podo Roy, Calcutta University, Punjab, India, pleader in the Chief Court of Lahore.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5TH.

RACE-GOERS who journeyed to Mahaluxmi, on Saturday afternoon, were well rewarded for their pains. The stewards had secured us a very nice little programme of five events for the afternoon's sport, and the racing all round was of a better character than that of the previous week. The entries were also much more numerous and the fields throughout were good. It was decidedly a day for the public to rejoice, as in nearly every instance the favorite won. The only upset was Anaiza for the first race who lost to Nobleman, but the grey redeemed his character later on by winning handsomely the Pony cup. The Importers' Plate was a good race, and well filled, as all ten down to start went to the post. The smallest field of the day was the Galloway Handicap, which was well landed by Mr. Graham's Reporter, who carried the weight of the public money as mentioned above. Anaiza won the cup from Placida after an excellent race, in which Ebrahim nursed his movement very well till he came with a rush on the post and snatched the victory from Aga Khan's Placida, who was well ridden by Shanshuddin Shah. Nothing can be said very definitely about the Maiden Plate as the programme had drugged out a bit and the last race was run in the dark. There was a fair crowd of spectators and a large company from Government House, though H. E. Lord Sandhurst was unable to attend. We had the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who discoursed sweet music at intervals for the delectation of the fair sex, who had shewed up in fair numbers. On the whole a very fair afternoon's sport and amusement was given to one and all who went aracing last Saturday. Several stands of bookmakers were present, and there was a fair amount of gambling done in the afternoon.

FIRST RACE.—"The Stand Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 100. For all maiden Arabs and C.-B.'s 13-3, and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. Weight for inches. Allowances—Galloways that have never won a race, value Rs. 50, allowed 5lbs; galloways landed since 1st August, 1893, allowed 10lbs.; 3lbs. allowed for every quarter inch. Penalties—Winner of Rs. 90: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Rustomjee Ardesir's b a gal Nobleman, 9st 9lb, Native. 1
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim ... 2
Mr F Dillon's b cb m Cymbeline, 10st 7lb, Owner ... 3
Mr W C Symes' g a p Tarpon, 8st 11lb, Dhondi ... 0
Mr H F Talbot's b a gal Cheesi, 10st 4lb, Aga S Shah ... 0
Mr A M Bushari's g a gal Liverpool, 9st 11lb, A Wahed ... 0
Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Umballa, 9st 9lb, Toda ... 0
Mr S A W's ch a p Antelope; 8st 13lb, Shumki ... 0
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mushari's gap Babar, 8st 8lb, A Rahman ... 0

Time—1 min. 10 secs.

The only one that did not start was Purple Heather, and the whole nine got off together. Cheesi shewed up with Anaiza at his heels, followed by Tarpon and Cymbeline. At the 3-furlong post, Nobleman got up level with Anaiza, and Cheesi dropped back, beaten. At the distance his rider called on Nobleman, who responded and got home after a good race up the straight by a length and a-half from Anaiza. Tarpon was third, but could not weigh out, being short a pound, and so Cymbeline was placed third.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Anaiza, 2 to 1 against Nobleman, 4 to 1 against Cheesi, and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 6.

SECOND RACE.—"The Importers' Plate." Distance—2 mile. Rs. 100. For all maiden horses purchased from, or the property of, Bombay importers (Australian). Weight—Weight for age and class raised 2lbs. Allowances—Horses that have never won a race, value Rs. 150, 5lbs. Galloways, 1st. Horses landed after 1st August, 1893, allowed 1st. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180: once, 4lbs. twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr S A W's b w geld Jolly Boat, 9st 13lbs, Shumki ... 1
Mr R J Hunter's b aus geld Bangle, by Sweet William from Brilliant, 9st 7lbs, Egan ... 2
Mr Dinshaw N Vakil's ch aus m Grace Darling, 10st 5lbs, Doarmody ... 3
Mr G H Townsend's b w geld Hurry-Up, 10st 6lbs, Mr Talbot 0
Mr G Baldock's (junr.) ch aus geld, The Roman, 9st 2lbs, Ellington ... 0
Messrs Cotgrave and Kiss' bk aus geld Nigger, 9st 2lbs, Leith ... 0
Mr J L Tulloch's br aus geld La Perouse, 8st 2 lbs, Lieut, Hunt 0
Mr J L Tulloch's ch aus geld The Tramp, 9st 2lbs, Native ... 0
Mr J L Tulloch's b aus m Ethil, 9st 2lbs, Native ... 0

Time.—54 Secs.

All nine faced the machine, and when the net flew up Ethil and The Roman were left. Bangle made the running with Grace Darling, Perouse and Jolly Boat lying close up. At the turn Bangle went first, but in the straight Jolly Boat was set going, and challenging the leader, won comfortably by a length and a-half; Grace Darling running into third place.

Betting: Evens Jolly Boat, 2 to 1 against La Perouse, 3 to 1 against Grace Darling, Hurry-Up, and Bangle, and 4 to 1 against the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 2-8.

THIRD RACE.—"Galloway Handicap." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 100. For all galloways and ponies that started on the first day. Weight—Handicap. Handicap will be published at the Grand Stand, at 8 a.m., the day before the race.

Mr Graham's g a gal Reporter, 10st 1lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr Musjid Moshin's ch a p Gold Finder, 9st 6lbs, Toda ... 2
Mr Falconer's b a gal Purple Heather, 10st 4lbs, M C Grey ... 0
Mr B A Davur's ch a p Cardigan, 8st 12lbs, Native ... 0

Time—1 min. 11¼ secs.

The whole field of four faced the music. Cardigan playing up, and not facing the strings, set off the rest, and when the start was made, Cardigan was left. Reporter jumped off with the lead, which he maintained and won easily from Gold Finder, though Soda did his best to get up. Purple Heather was third.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Reporter; 2 to 1 against Gold Finder; 3 to 1 against Purple Heather and Cardigan.

Totalisator paid Re. 1-8.

FOURTH RACE.—"Pony Cup." Distance—1-2 mile. Rs. 100. For maiden ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2; English and Colonials, 11st. 7lbs.; Arabs, 10st. 9lbs.; C.-B.'s, 10st. 5lbs. Weight for inches. Allowance—Ponies that have never won a race, value Rs. 150, 5lbs.; 3lbs. allowed for every quarter inch. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180: once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs.

Mr. Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza 10st. 2lbs. Ebrahim 1
H. H. Aga Khan's bk w m Placida, 10st. 3lbs, Aga S Shah ... 2
Messrs. Cotgrave & Kiss' cr aus geld Faith, 10st. 11bs, Lieut Hunt ... 3
Major C A Kettleweil's b aus m Placida, 10st. 7lbs, Capt Weldon ... 0
Mr Forester's g a geld Plaintiff, 9st. 3lbs, Native ... 0

Time—56 secs.

All were at the post but Abrungbejad, and got away well together. The cream-colored Australian took the lead, the rest running in a bunch. At the 3-fourlong post Faith came back and Anaiza joined Placida, who was leading. At the distance Anaiza came away and won comfortably from Placida by a length.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Anaiza; evens Placida; and threes the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 2-8.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Maiden Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 100. For maiden Arabs. Weight—Weight for age raised 2lbs. Allowance—Horses that have not won a race, value Rs. 150, 5lbs.; Galloways, 7lbs., Accumulative. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Mahomed Ali T Topan's b a gal Marshall, 10st 3lbs, Ebrahim ... 1
Mr A M Bushari's g a gal Chanda, 9st 12lbs, Wahid ... 2
Mr Rustomjee Ardeseer's b a c Candour, 10st, Native ... 3
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Maurice, 10st 5lbs, Jaiol ... 0
Mr Jeshabhai Nursey's b a h Reformer, 10st 4lbs, Native ... 0
Mr D D's b a h Almonium, 10st 5lbs, Mr C Gray ... 0
Mr Lloyd's ch a gal The Abbot, 9st 11lbs, Aga S Shah ... 0

Time.—1m. 10secs.

This was run in the dark; all that could be gathered was that a bay horse won, hunted up by another bay, closely followed by a grey. It was decided that Marshall was first, Chanda a second, and Candour, third.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Marshall; 2 to 1 against Chanda, Candour, and The Abbot, and 4 to 1 against the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 2-8.

CHOLERA AT TUTICORIN.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., send us the following telegram, received from their Tuticorin agents, dated 4th instant:—"Warn passengers no booking hence Colombo owing to cholera Tuticorin quarantine restrictions Colombo meantime."

THE following are Messrs. Harding's latest quotations on the Viceroy's Cup:—5 to 2 against Quiver, 3 to 1 against Fortunatus and Sprigtly, 4 to 1 against Virago, 6 to 1 against Conrallic, 8 to 1 against Moth and 1 Doniegal, 10 1 to against Monastery, Idolator and Jack o' Lantern, and 12 to 1 against Robbman.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO INDORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, DEC. 3.

THE Viceroy's visit to Indore marks the close of the Viceregal tour through Native States during this cold weather. His Excellency's special train from Surat, after the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway, may be said to have initiated the new accelerated service from Anand to Indore. It preceded by a few hours the mail which left Anand at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrived in Indore at eight o'clock in the evening, thus effecting a saving of seven hours on the journey. It was gratifying to see from the carriage windows that the cold weather crops throughout Malwa are green and well-advanced. This is not due to the recent rainfall which, in this part of the country, was comparatively insignificant. There is no apprehension of famine and little of scarcity in Holkar's dominions, but provision has been made for relief-works to meet any distress that may arise. The prices have risen in Indore, in sympathy with the advance all over India, and though they have declined in consequence of the improved prospect throughout the country at large, there may be a certain amount of distress amongst the poorer classes.

The arrival of Lord and Lady Elgin and suite on Tuesday evening was followed by a quiet dinner at the Residency. On the following morning

young Nawab, was also present; and Lala Piyare Lal, Dewan of Sailana. A noticeable figure was the retired Jemadar Kutubuddin, of the Central India Horse, now in the Nawab of Jaora's service, who won the Afghan and Mutiny Medals, and also that for the China war, in which he served in the late Lord Elgin's time. The present students include the Raja of Rutlam, the Nawab of Jaora, the Rana of Ali-Raipur, and a number of Thakores from the Malwar and Bhopawar Agencies. Polo is assiduously cultivated, the Hon. A. F. Napier (Guardian of the Nawab of Jaora) having given a great stimulus to the game since his appointment. A spirited game was played on Wednesday last, in which several of the college boys took part along with the officers of the regiment of Central India Horse, now at Indore.

TOOKOJI RAO HOLKAR COLLEGE.

The college was founded in June 1891, the year in which the late Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, visited Indore.

The site of the present building was not chosen till after his Excellency's visit, and the selection of the particular spot was made principally in deference to the opinion expressed by Lord Lansdowne, that it was desirable to place the students where they would have ample fresh air, and the opportunity of indulging in athletic exercises. The situation of this building satisfactorily answers both these requirements, and the improvement in the physique of the students is noticeable.

The building was completed in the beginning of 1894, and cost, together with boarding quarters, the sum of Rs. 105,000. His Highness the Maharaja further sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for furniture, and Rs. 5,000 each for laboratory apparatus and library. A monthly grant of Rs. 50 each serves to meet current expenditure under these two last mentioned heads.

Since the founding of the college in 1891 up to the present time 125 students have been entered on the register; the number at the present moment does not exceed 40. This is to be regretted, as the college staff, and appliances generally are capable of dealing effectively with a far larger number. The college staff exclusive of Mr. Chalmondeley, the Principal, consists of five professors, whose subjects are, respectively, Science, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian; and History, Philosophy and Logic. The college is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and may claim, for so young an institution, to have done well, especially with the F.A. candidates. In 1894 the college sent up thirteen students for the B.A. and F.A. examinations, of whom twelve passed. In 1895, twenty-seven were sent up and fifteen were successful. This year the institution will probably send up nearly thirty, and good results are anticipated. Physical training is not neglected. The students play cricket, lawn tennis, and hockey, and a Gymnasium instructor from the 20th Bombay Infantry attends three times a week.

The Viceroy went over the college, and expressed his satisfaction to Mr. Cholmondeley.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, were again abnormally high. The disease has shown a tendency to increase during the week. The cases of bubonic fever, some of which have proved fatal at Mody Bay, have caused the greatest consternation among the residents of the locality. Most, if not whole, of the Parsee inhabitants of Frere Road have left their houses and removed to other localities. The fresh cases recorded during the period of twenty-four hours were thirty-five, while the number of deaths was sixteen. In the Fort and Colaba districts there were three cases, but no death. In the Mandvie ward there were nine cases and four deaths. The death-rate from fever in Bhuleshwar district is also alarming, there being seven deaths recorded during the period in question. There were also ten new cases in the Bhuleshwar district. In the Girgaum district there were two fresh cases, but no death recorded. The Byculla district also gives cause for anxiety to the Municipal executive and the inhabitants. The fresh cases in that district are eleven, and deaths five. There was one death in the hospital.

The Municipal authorities are now compelled to adopt stringent means for segregating the patients. The hospital is full of patients, and in the compound of the hospital arrangements are made for the segregation of the patients of the Jain community, who may be found suffering from the bubonic fever. Accommodation for about twenty patients is provided, and all this is done at the expense of the Jain community. The Bhuleshwar district is thickly populated, chiefly by Jains, and the prevalence of the disease in members of that community has caused much anxiety in that locality. There were three or four fresh cases among the Parsees at Frere Road on Saturday, two of which have proved fatal.

WANTED A CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government appointed a plague committee with a view to ascertain its cause. The committee met together, but I am unaware of any definite conclusions arrived at. The filthy mode of living of the Mandvie people (with whom the plague at first began), the grain-theory, and the suspected probable importation of the plague from elsewhere, are put forward as the causes thereof. But what has been the outcome? Nil! On the contrary, mortality is on the increase day by day! In your paper we daily read of deaths and fresh attacks, but not a word about the cured. The bubonic plague of Bombay has baffled medical skill. I say the plague of Bombay, because I do not remember having read that such a plague elsewhere was preceed by dead rats. Here then the natural questions suggest themselves: What have human beings in common with rats? Has the blood of both the same tendency to this particular infection? Does it afford a healthy habitation to these indestructible germs? How is it that horses, bullocks, buffaloes, &c., don't succumb to the plague? Is their blood not a congenial climate for the same germs to dwell in? Some people say that this plague is a punishment from above, and, as such, there is no cure for it. In this dictum some of our eminent doctors seem to agree, evidently there being no other alternative but to do so, and therefore satisfy themselves by treating us to all sorts of useless and hopeless theories. I wonder if small-pox is also associated with germs, and could be ranked under the heading of "Plague." If so, vaccination is pronounced to be a safeguard. The lymph of the calf when introduced into the human system is admitted at all events to act as a preventive against small-pox. In the case of the bubonic plague here, all possible measures have been taken to prevent its increase. Houses have been whitewashed, underground sewers flushed and cleaned out, and disinfectants freely used, but to no purpose! Will not, then, the medical science of the day, which has, so to say, reached its acme of perfection, strive to discover something at least as a prevention, if not a cure, and thus save the lives of so many that daily die of this unprecedented pestilence in Bombay?—Yours, &c.,

Matharpaccady, Dec. 5. M. F. A.

M. FRANCISQUE SARCEY has added a strange leaf to the laurels he wears by the will of the French nation. He has earned the gratitude of his people this time by causing the name of the Cremation Society to be changed. At the last meeting of the society he explained very gravely that the idea of being cremated was extremely disagreeable to him. The term savoured too much of a creamery. "Pas de creme, Monsieur!" he called out to the President; and so convincing had been his oration that henceforth no Frenchman will be cremated, but incinerated, and the Societe de Cremation is to be called in future the Societe d'Incineration. Another light-hearted incinerationist suggested that the function of reducing ashes to ashes should be attended by a little gay entertainment such as the Oriental introduces into his funeral ceremonies, but that idea does not seem to have found favour.

SOME time ago, says the *Daily News*, a young curate, seeking to be licensed by Dr. Temple, was, as is usual, bidden to read a few verses of the Bible in order that the Bishop might judge of his fitness for conducting public worship. "Not loud enough," growled the Prelate when the young man had finished. "Oh, I am sorry to hear that, my lord. A lady in church yesterday told me I could be heard at the very bottom of the church." "Ah! are you engaged?" queried the Bishop, shooting a keen glance from beneath his bushy eyebrows. "Yes, my lord," was the reply of the candidate. "Now, listen to me, young man," roughly, but kindly, replied Dr. Temple. "Whilst you are engaged to her don't believe a word she tells you; but," he added, with a grim chuckle, "after you are married believe every word she says."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A DIOCESAN Conference is to be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on January 20.

IT is understood that the Burma Railway Company will probably undertake the construction of a line from Segain into the Chindwin Valley as one of their earliest extensions.

THE Viceroy's day on Wednesday was almost entirely taken up with receiving and returning the visits of the numerous Central Indian Chiefs who are now gathered at Indore. Besides the Maharaja Holkar, the two Rajas of Dewas, the Raja of Rutlam, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Sailana, and many others of lesser rank or territorial possessions, have come to meet the Viceroy at the headquarters of the Agency.

TWO men of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, one a naick, the other a sepoy, who were posted to guard the Sudder Bazar at Lahore, after the recent riot and who attacked a sweetmeat seller, have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, less one month's solitary confinement. The naick has also been fined Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' additional confinement, and the sepoy Rs. 20 or in default six weeks' additional confinement. The other twenty-two men arrested in connection with the original raid are still in regimental custody pending a joint inquiry by the Cantonment Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned officers as probationers for the Staff Corps; Lieutenants C. H. Marshall, Devonshire Regiment; R. E. Bond, Yorkshire Regiment; M. E. L. Bruce, Derbyshire Regiment; J. Craik, Hampshire Regiment; W. W. Bickford, Royal West Surrey Regiment; F. Martin, Durham Light Infantry; M. E. Dopping-Hepenstal, Worcestershire Regiment; C. W. Keene, Derbyshire Regiment; J. D. Reece, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; G. Warneford, Wiltshire Regiment; G. L. Cattell, Middlesex Regiment; G. N. L. Labertouche, Suffolk Regiment; F. T. Davidson, Wiltshire Regiment; D. M. Watt, Gordon Highlandders; A. H. Buist, Royal Scots Fusiliers; C. G. Stansfeld, Manchester Regiment.

SAYID MAHOMED SAHIB, son of the late Honorable Humayun Jah Bahadur, who for 25 years had represented the Mahomedan community in the Madras Legislative Council, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras in succession to Mr. D. E. W. Leighton. This is the first time a Mahomedan has been appointed to the office, and the appointment seems to be a redemption of Sir Arthur Havelock's promise to the Mahomedan Deputation that waited on him early this year, shortly after he assumed charge of the Government, that if a Mahomedan was found suitable for the post his claims would be considered.

As might be expected there is a great difference in the figures of the import and export of food grains at Calcutta in November 1895 and November 1896. During the first fortnight in November last year, the total imports were 41,462 hundredweights, of which only five hundredweights came from abroad. Up to November 14 last, 130,933 cwts. had been imported, all of which came from other Indian ports. Last year the total exports during the fortnight came to 297,205 cwts., of which 73,863 cwts. were despatched to Indian ports. This year during the same period the total exports were 201,529 cwts., of which 35,959 cwts. went to other Indian ports. The increase in the total import traffic amounted to 215·79 per cent.

LORD ROBERT'S statue has been shipped by P. and O. steamer due in Calcutta on December 22nd. The pedestal, which weighs thirty tons and is of granite, was made in Italy, the statue, which is cast in bronze from old guns given by the Government of India, having been made in England. Both are to the model of Mr. Harry Bates, who is sending out one of his Italian sculptors to attend to the erection of the pedestal and statue. The statue will be erected on the site of the old bandstand in such a position that it will not interfere with the Secretary walk. A walk will be made round the statue, so as to enable spectators to obtain a good view of the bronze figures and reliefs, which form an interesting feature of the pedestal. The whole is a master-piece of high art and will be an acquisition and valuable adornment to the Maidan.

ENQUIRIES are being vigorously prosecuted with the view of ascertaining what tribe was responsible for the recent murder of the Tarbotie Miri, named Podu, and the abduction of four members of his family from British territory in North Lakhimpur. Suspicion rests on the Apatanangs, a hill tribe, living several days' journey north of British territory. The Apatanangs have never raided within our boundaries before, and it is believed that the outrage is the result of a private quarrel. Podu having been an interpreter in a tea garden where certain Apatanangs were formerly employed. A guard of Military Police has now been sent to this garden, though the manager states that he hardly considers this precaution necessary. There can be no doubt that the powerful tribe of Bor Abors, against whom an expedition was directed in the winter of 1893-94, is in no way connected with this outrage.

FROM the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 6 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 282 Hindus and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 353 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 344. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from cholera, 2 from measles, 121 from fever, 35 from dysentery, 3 from diarrhœa, and 190 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·5 per 1000 per annum.

PROFESSOR OMAN, Government College, Lahore, has been recommended by the Syndicate of the Punjab University for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature. Professor Oman has been for many years a zealous worker in the cause of scientific and technical education, and the Punjab Science Institute with its workshops owes its existence solely to him. He is best known outside the Punjab as the author of "Indian Life, Religious and Social, and the Great Indian Epics" both deservedly popular.

THE political officers on the Bhamo frontier are now starting in all directions for their season's work in camp and jungle. Mr. Rey, with 75 men under Lieutenant Gregory, visits the country round Sadon to settle inter-tribal disputes among the Kachins and to punish a number of headmen for not appearing before the civil officer when summoned. As opposition may possibly be met with, there will be a reserve of 100 men at Bhamo in readiness to start at six hours' notice if called for. Mr. Godbar supervises the improvement of the trade route to Ramkhan. The party is due at Nampaung on 1st December with 150 men under Lieutenants Dale and Bidwell. There the Chinese Deputy meets them, and disputes between Burmese and Chinese subjects north of the Taping will be adjusted jointly. Later on the Sima and Sadon districts will be visited. A party under Mr. English has been told off to endeavour to suppress dacoities on the Mogoung river and visit the gold diggings at Aura. Mr. Leveson with 100 men under Lieutenant Howard is commissioned to bring the Jade Mines district to order by checking the influx of disorderly characters and putting a stop to the illicit trade in opium and liquor. Mr. Rey with 50 men under Lieutenant Cruddas, will visit the country north of Sadon and west of the Convention line to settle disputes, encourage trade and collect information as to the frontier. No offensive measures are to be taken by any part beyond Hobday's line, and no offensive measures in the tract between Hobday's line, and the Convention line, unless with the assent of the Chinese officials.

THE death is reported of Sardar Tharindill Khan, Afghan Governor of Khost, while journeying to Kabul.

THE doubling of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Goalundo to Calcutta, is now nearly completed. The rolling-stock on the line has been increased considerably to meet the growing traffic.

THE Medical Board in Calcutta have begun to take evidence regarding the sanitary condition of the town. They are empowered to call any witnesses whose testimony may seem likely to be valuable.

THE Christmas meeting of the Calcutta Golf Club, will commence this year on the 19th December. As in previous years the events are open to all recognised Golf Clubs in India, and the East. The week's matches are distributed between the Calcutta and the Dum-Dum links.

THE Football tie played on Thursday at Peshawar, between the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Devonshire Regiment, in the Punjab Football Tournament, caused great excitement. Play began punctually, and both teams looked very fit. If anything, the Devons were the heavier team of the two, and consequently scored well at close quarters. Unfortunately for them, one of their men twisted his kneecap, and they played part of the game one man short. In spite of this they pressed the 93rd very hard, and nothing but the magnificent combination of the Highlanders gave them what was after all a close victory. The passing of the 93rd was indeed a treat to see. As it was, two goals to one does not mean a severe beating. Large crowds attended, and many more would have come by a special train to and from Nowshera, if Colonel Fetherstonehaugh and the officers of the 93rd had been able to arrange for it in time. A distinct characteristic was the remarkable good temper of both teams and the crowd at a most exciting moment when the score was one all, and there were only a few minutes left for play.

THE despatch of additional wheat from Sind to the Punjab amounting to 17,333 maunds, was notified on Wednesday and Thursday. The bulk as before has gone to Sirsa and Hissar, but Meerut received a consignment of 822 maunds.

A BURGLARY or dacoity is looked upon as a misfortune in India by the people of the neighbourhood writes the Allahabad paper, not so much because of the crime as because of the police. A neat exemplification of this was stumbled upon the other day by an officer of these Provinces in the course of an afternoon's walk. Strolling across country he came upon a man of respectable appearance whose face and manner bore such evident traces of distress that he stopped to question him about his affairs. The man turned out to be a relative of a big Talukdar in the vicinity: unhappily for him there had been a dacoity in his neighbourhood, and the police had come down upon him saying, that he must pay them five hundred rupees or he would find himself implicated in the case with unpleasant consequences. He had just been to the Circle Inspector and Sub-Inspector who were "investigating" the matter with Rs. 300 in currency notes, but they would not take paper, and had told him to go and cash them at the Tehsil Treasury. When he got there, the Teshil was closed, so there was nothing for him but to repair to the Sudder Treasury, and he was on his way there when he fell in with his questioner. The officer was not long in taking his friend back to the dak bungalow where he was staying, and there calling in the Deputy Collector he got the man to tell his story again more fully. Both officials being convinced, that that he was speaking the truth, a little trap was laid for the police. The Deputy Collector got the notes cashed and the money was then marked and returned to the complainant: it was arranged that he should meet the police according to his appointment, and that the Civilian, the Deputy Collector and the Tehsildar, should follow as soon as the interview was ever. They did, and the search disclosed 30 of the marked rupees out of a little hoard of Rs. 246 which, was tied in a chudder on the bed of the Inspector's munshi, and some more in the pockets of the Sub-Inspector. The two worthies were then and there suspended, and will be appearing shortly before a Magistrate to answer to a charge of bribery. Thus by chance does one case of police practice now and then come out; but all the circumstances of such discoveries—the simplicity of the process of extortion, the submission with which the people accepted it, the mere accident of its coming to light—all suggest that for one case that is found out there are, and probably always will be, hundreds that are carried to a safe and successful conclusion.

COLONEL HAWKES, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, is on his way to join his regiment in Chitral, hy what must be rather an adventurous and uncertain march at this time of the year. He is going up by the Srinagar-Gilgit route, and when last heard of, he had crossed the Burzil Pass and expected to reach Gilgit on the 24th ultimo. But beyond this, lies the Shandur Pass, which give Colonel Kelly so much trouble on his celebrated advance; and as we have recently heard by the direct route from Chitral that heavy weather commenced there on the 27th November, it seems likely that with the fresh snowfall, Colonel Hawkes may find his undertaking a very difficult one.

"EQUATOR" has been asking for advice to which, seeing that he gives neither name nor address, I hold him in no way entitled. As his difficulty, however, is typical of thousands of cases, I will make some remarks upon it. "Equator" recently bought a bicycle which the dealer guaranteed fully. An outer cover now calls for repair, but the dealer says that his guarantee has nothing to do with the tyres, but applies to the bare frame only. Now there is much to be said on both sides. The present law relating to guarantee dates, I believe, from the time of Charles II. Amongst other things, it appears to provide that a guarantee is only valid when it is given for a consideration. The purchase of a machine would be held to involve such consideration, since it might be fairly contended that some part of the price paid was on account of the guarantee, and that in the absence of the offer of such a guarantee the purchaser would not have been willing to pay so much. It is, therefore, clear that the guarantee must be given at the time the machine is bought. If asked for and obtained at some later time, it could be invalidated on the ground that the one who gave it received no consideration for so doing. A twelve months' guarantee of a cycle need not be in writing, although, of course, if the existence of a guarantee were disputed, a court would want evidence of its existence as a mater of fact, and a written guarantee would be the easiest to prove. I strongly recommend purchasers to ask for a written guarantee unless there is one printed in the maker's or dealess catalogue clearly applicable to the machine in question.

MR. ALBERT D. VANDAM, in the *Saturday Review*, relates two anecdotes apropos of doctors' fees. Although many centuries have gone by since the two Christian brothers, Damian and Cosmas, practised as physicians in Cilicia, and refused to take recompense for their ministrations, thus earning the magnificent soubriquet of "Anargyri," the eminent physician is still supposed to leave his reward to be measured by the gratitude and justice of those whom he has benefited. For not having done this, Alfred Louis Velpeau, the greatest French surgeon of his time, had a severe lesson read to him by the mother of a patient, a young girl whose life he had saved in a critical case of croup. The mother, brimming over with gratitude, went to see the famous surgeon, an abrupt and somewhat disagreeable personage at the best of times, and reputed to be afflicted with inordinate greed. "I have come to thank you for what you have done for us and to offer you this as a token of our obligation," she said, placing a beautifully embroidered purse on Velpeau's table. Velpeau scarcely took the trouble to look at it. "I accept, Madame," he remarked in his ungracious way; "but, of course, this is without prejudice to my honorarium, which comes to three thousand francs." Thereupon, the lady took up her present. "I am afraid I made a mistake then," she laughed; "there are five notes of a thousand francs each in there. This makes up right then, Monsieur." And, pocketing two out of the five slips of blue paper, she bowed, "I have the honour to wish you good morning." Sir Astley Cooper was wiser in his generation. The largest fee he ever received was tenderd to him in a somewhat less delicate but more original manner. He had been attending in his capacity of surgeon a West Indian millionaire, named Hyatt, with Drs. Lettsom and Nelson as physcians. The treatment was most successful, and in his joy Hyatt bestowed 300 guineas on each of the doctors. "But you," exclaimed the grateful patient, addressing Sir Astley, "you shall have something better." With this he flung his nightcap at the eminent operator. "Sir," replied the latter, "I'll pocket the affront." And he slipped the "affront" into his pocket. It contained a draft for 1000 guineas.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

BOMBAY WEEKLY REPORT.

THE following official report, issued on Saturday afternoon, shows 140,431 persons engaged in relief-works in Bombay:—

The district reports which deal with the week ending 28th November, show that the recent rainfall has enabled rabi sowings to be carried out over a wider portion of the affected area than was at first supposed, especially in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Dharwar.

SHOLAPUR.

The rainfall and prices of the staple grain (jowary) during the week are shown below:—

Taluka.	Rainfall. In. cts.	Prices. Lbs.	Tolas.
Sholapur	1 73	25	1
Barsi	0 79	21	0
Madha	0 80	20	14
Karmala	.....	25	15
Pandharpur	0 48	22	0
Sangola	0 6	19	10
Malsiras	0 60	21	0

Standing crops have been much improved all over the district. Sowing of gram and wheat has commenced in Sholapur and parts of Madha, Malsiras, Barsi, and Karmala. The rain that has fallen will enable four-sevenths of the rabi area to be sown. The sowing of the remainder depends on more rain. The grain-supply is sufficient in Sholapur, Barsi, and Madha, but insufficient in Sangola. Further emigration has been stopped by rain and relief-works, and those who had emigrated are returning. No more cattle are being sold, and those which were sold for lower prices are being repurchased. Land is being covered with young shoots of grass, which cattle are seen to devour greedily.

NASIK.

The rainfall and prices during the week are shown below:—

Taluka.	Rainfall. In. Cts.		Prices. Lbs.	Tolas.
Nasik	0 19	Bajri	17	28
		Jowari	.....	.....
		Nagli	21	34
Sinnar	.....	Bajri	17	0
		Jowari	22	0
		Nagli	.....	.....
Igatpuri	0 47	Bajri	16	14
		Jowari	19	31
		Nagli	21	24
Dindori	0 20	Bajri	.....	.....
		Jowari	.....	.....
		Nagli	22	20
Niphad	.....	Bajri	15	10½
		Jowari	20	17½
		Nagli	21	15
Chandore	0 55	Bajri	16	4 3-5
		Jowari	18	4
		Nagli	24	0
Yeola	0 4	Bajri	18	27½
		Jowari	21	0
		Nagli	.....	.....
Malegaon	0 10	Bajri	16	33
		Jowari	17	18
		Nagli	.....	.....
Nandgaon	0 7	Bajri	17	63-65 0
		Jowari	20	4-55 0
		Nagli	.....	.....
Baglan	0 13	Bajri	18	1-8 0
		Jowari	17	3-4 0
		Nagli	.....	.....
Kalwan	0 5	Bajri	18	5
		Jowari	17	25
		Nagli	20	12
Point	0 30	Bajri	.....	.....
		Jowari	.....	.....
		Nagli	25	0

The rainfall is insufficient and prospect remain unchanged, Standing rabi crops are in need of more rain. The stock of grain is generally sufficient. Fodder is scarce in most talukas, but the cattle are healthy. The condition of cultivators is normal and of town-population (excepting weavers in Yeola and Malegaon) fair. 100 more Momins from Malegoon have left the place in search of employment.

AHMEDNAGAR.

The rainfall during the week was 25, 5, and 2 cents at Nagar, Srigonda, and Kopargaon, respectively. The showers were only local. In southern talukas sowing of wheat, gram, and fodder, jowari is in progress. In northern talukas no sowing is possible. Crops sown in the south have been much improved by the rainful of the 19th November. In the six northern talukas crops are determinating for want of rain. Prices are slightly lower in Nagar and Karjat, being 22 and 24 pounds, respectively. Cattle are in the same condition as before. The condition of cultivators is improved in the south; elsewhere it is worse. Labourers in the south have left the works in large numbers, and many hundred weavers have left the works in Nagar owing to the task work being beyond their strength. 300 persons have emigrated from Akkola and 1,000 from Karjat. One thousand emigrants have returned.

KHANDISH.

The rainfall was about 33 cents in Nandurbar and Shahada; otherwise there has been no useful rain. Kharif crops, agriculturists, labourers, and town population are in the same condition as before. Gram where sown is doing well, wheat is in bad condition, while linseed is a failuro. The prices are stationary or slightly fallen, The price of jowari is 18 lbs. a rupee at Bhusaval. There has been no emigration worth mentioning.

In a later report some useful rain is stated to have fallen, being about 45 cents in east and north Amalner, and about 95 cents in Nandurbar Taluka. There were also good showers in west Shahada. This rain will benefit existing rabi crops, but will not enable more to be sown except possibly in parts of Nandurbar.

SATARA.

The rainfall was 44 cents in Man and 48 cents in Malcolmpeth; none elsewhere. Prices are generally falling or steady. That of jowari was from 26 lbs. at Tasgaon to 16½ lbs. at Patan; of bajri from 22 3-10 lbs. at Tasgaon and Man to 16½ lbs at Javli. Standing rabi crops have been much improved by last week's rain in Man, and Wai, where nearly full rabi area will be sown. The condition of cultivators and cattle is satisfactory. The demand for tagai advances is increasing. Reaping of kharif crops is nearly finished.

POONA.

There has been no rainfall during the week except 2 cents at Mulshi, 1 cent at Dhond and 8 cents at Indapur. The price of Jowari is 17½ and of bajri 14½ lbs. per rupee. The general prospects have been decidedly improved by the late rain. The rabi crops sown in the west of the district asas well in the east and south have been saved, and in the latter parts ploughing and sowing of jowari, wheat, and gram have resumed. The water-supply has also much improved. There will be rabi crops yet except where occupants have migrated. Ploughs and drills are seen at work everywhere, and they are dragged by men where cattle are not available. The rain has also induced a certain growth of green grass on waste lands, but fodder is scarce and several of the Revenue officers have been showing the people how to prepare prickly-pear for fodder. The cattle are in fair condition. The water-supply is plentiful. There is no increase of crime and the health of the district continues good. Price of grain in the Eastern Division as compared with those of the last week have fallen in almost all talukas except Sirur, where thee have slightly risen.

BIJAPUR.

The rainfall and prices of jowary during the week are shown below:—

Taluka.	Rainfall. In. C's.	Prices. Lbs.
Bagalkot	2 32	24
Badami	2 17	24 9-20
Hungund	0 54	24
Muddebihal	1 79	20 1-5
Indi	0 90	22 3-4
Bagewadi	1 55	20 7-20
Bijapur	0 68	24
Sindgi	1 88	22 3-4
Bilgi	.....	.....

In the Sindgi Taluka the rainfall has improved the standing crops in twelve villages on the banks of the Bhima and enabled about 25,000 acres of rabi land to be sown. The fall is, however, believed to be insufficient to ensure the success of sowing which has been undertaken in the whole district more or less where possible. The fall in prices has, however, temporarily mitigated the situation. The health of the people is good except in one village of Bagalkot Taluka. Crime is on the increase. Emigration has stopped. The supply of grain is sufficient, and large quantities have been imported into Bagalkot and Bijapur.

DHARWAR.

The rainfall and prices are given below—

Taluka.	Rainfall. In. Cts.		Prices. Lbs.	Tolas.
Dharwar	0 64	Jowari	26	7½
		Rice	18	22½
		Wheat	16	10
Hubli	0 78	Jowari	29	0
		Rice	16	35
		Wheat	16	17
Bankapur	0 55	Jowari	40	0
		Rice	19	0
		Wheat	20	0
Kalghatgi	0 26	.....	.....	.....
Karajgi	0 98	Jowari	48	0
		Rice	22	0
		Wheat	30	0
Ranebennur	2 33	Jowari	32	20
		Rice	16	35
		Wheat	.....	.....
Hangal	0 65	Jowari	28	32
		Rice	19	0
		Wheat	16	0
Kod	0 99	Jowari	43	30
		Rice	26	34
		Wheat	12	24
Navalgund	0 92	Jowari	33	20
		Rice	19	0
		Wheat	18	20
Gadag	0 75	Jowari	20	0
		Rice	15	30
		Wheat	14	35
Ron	1 85	Jowari	40	0
		Rice	16	0
		Wheat	16	0
Nargund	2 13	Jowari	29	5
		Rice	17	30
		Wheat	18	35
Mundargi	0 18	Jowari	36	0
		Rice	15	20
		Wheat	14	32

The recent rain has been most beneficial. Navalgund and Gadag talukas are saved from the prospect of scarcity. Ron has had enough rain to enable sowings to be generally made; but the moisture in the soil is not enough to produce good crops: something however will be got, and the provision of grain, however small, of fodder, and of labour will greatly alleviate the situation in this taluka. Petha Nargund has had good rain and 8-anna rabi crops may be expected under favourable conditions, where before the rain came not a blade of anything would have been seen. The area and produce of rabi in Karajgi and Ranebennur, where the pinch was less felt, will be fully up to average now, if not above it. The Mallad talukas are all right. Only in Mundargi Petha has there been no rainfall of any value, and here the situation is unchanged except so far as it is relieved by the brighter prospects of surrounding parts. Prices unfortunately show a tendency to rise owing to the action of exporters generally and of speculative traders more particularly. The stock of food grains and water-supply are sufficient. Fodder is sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in Navalgund, Gadag, Ron, Nargund, and Mundargi. The condition of cultivators and of the labouring and manufacturing classes is good. There has been no emigration except from Ron and Mundargi. Many of the immigrants have returned to their housse with their cattle. Immigration from up-country into Mallad continues.

BELGAUM.

There has been rain in four talukas ranging from 2 to 40 cents. The prices of jowari, bajri, and rice during the week are shown below—

Taluka.	Jowari. Lbs.	Bajri. Lbs.	Rice. Lbs.
Belgaum	23	24	20
Chikodi	23	32	19
Athni	24	20	...
Gokak	25	46	17
Parasgad	23	...	18
Sampgaon	24	...	17
Khanapur	28	24	20

Arrangements are being made for starting relief-work in the Athni Taluka.

KOLABA.

There has been rain everywhere, maximum 78 cents at Pen and minimum 4 cents at Panwel. Rabi crops have been benefited. Twenty-seven labourers from Alibag Kharapat have gone to Bombay and 150 immigrants from Poona arrived at Karjat on their way to Bombay. The general situation is unchanged.

RATNAGIRI.

There has been good rain in Chiplun, Mandangad, and Khed, and slight elsewhere except in Devgad. The price of rice has fallen in Dapoli, Rajapur and Vengorla, and risen in Mandangad, Ratnagiri and Malwan; that of nachni has risen in Khed and Malwan and of vari in Chiplun; in the rest of district prices are stationary. The recent rain promises well for summer crops. There is no demand for work but people are gone in large numbers to Bombay from Chiplun, Ratnagiri, and Khed for work as usual. Cattle are healthy except in some talukas.

2. The detailed statements in Forms 15, 16, and 17 of the Famine Code showing the progress of relief measures are appended. Several new relief-works have been ordered to be started in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, and some additions have been made to the famine programmes for Satara, Dharwar, and Belgaum. There is not much demand at present for labour at famine wages in Khandeish, but arrangements are in progress for marking out the work on a portion of the Tapti Valley Railway to be commenced as a relief work as soon as necessity arises. The average numbers on relief works and the cost of their relief during the last week are given below—

	Number.	Cost Rs.
Sholapur	10,153	1,439
Nasik	3,993	435
Satara	1,102	99
Bijapur	8,743	* 801
Ahmednagar	2,393	(Not given)
Poona	10,117	1,160
Khandeish	193 (on test works)	(Not given)
Belgaum	743 (on test works)	(Not given)
Dharwar	550 (on test works)	41

* (Does not include the cost on two of the works.)

These figures are exclusive of the numbers of non-working children, including the women in charge, and the cost of relieving them, which are shown below.—

	Numbers.	Cost, Rs.
Sholapur	2,181	73
Nasik	1,041	72
Satara	477	6
Bijapur	867	23
Poona	3,346	105

3. The numbers of other persons gratuitously relieved during the last week were 2,483 in Poona, 653 in Sholapur, and 23 in Bijapur. Several leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay having offered to rectify and take care of destitute Mahomedan children from the affected districts, the Collectors concerned have been asked to give assistance so far as is practicable in carrying out this benevolent project. The question of employing weavers in the affected districts in their own craft has engaged the serious attention of Government. Several plans have been proposed, but none of them appear to be practicable at a reasonable cost. It is doubtful whether it will be found possible to employ in this manner all weavers in need of relief, the aggregate number of whom in all the affected districts is likely to be very large, without an elaborate organization and an expenditure of capital which the circumstances would not justify. Further information has, however, been called for, and the question will continue to receive careful consideration. In the meanwhile orders have been issued for assisting such of the weavers as are incapable of the kind of labour which can be provided on relief-works, by employing them, if possible, both in spinning and weaving, the work being restricted to the production of coarse cloth which can hereafter be used by persons receiving relief in the affected districts. The requisite funds for the purpose have been placed at the disposal of the Collector concerned.

4. Small relief-works under Civil officers and measures for the improvement of water-supply are in progress in several districts, and further allotments of funds for these purposes have been made wherever necessary. Out of the special fassignment of Rs 2,00,000 made for takavi advances in the Belgaum district, Rs. 50,000 have been advanced to the Sir Desai of Shirsangi on the ordinary terms for constructing a tank for irrigational purposes at Shirsangi, which is expected to improve his inam estate and to supply labour to about 2,000 people.

5. The grass pressing operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts are being carried out under the direction of the Honourable Mr. A. T Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, on special duty, and the purchase of the presses required for the purpose and other necessary expenditure have been authorised.

6. Steps are being taken to apply the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Famine Code and to strengthen the police wherever increase of crime is reported in the affected tracts.

REPLY TO THE DECCAN SABHA.

The following communication has been received from J. Monteath, Esq., I. C. S., in reply to the letter, dated 1st December, 1896, addressed to Government by the Honorary Secretaries, Deccan Sabha:—

Revenue Department (Famine),
Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1896.

To the Honorary Secretaries, Deccan Sabha.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11, dated 1st instant, and to state that the observations of the Deccan Sabha have been carefully considered by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council. The relaxation of the rules relating to the Tagai advances is the subject of communication with the Government of India, but Government do not apprehend that under the arrangements already made, there is any risk of such delay as will render the assistance too late. Special establishments have been sanctioned to deal with the applications in the districts in which they are most numerous. The Governor-in-Council as at present advised, is unable to see that there would be any advantage in making the advances through District and Taluka Local Boards. These boards have no special powers for the recovery of sums lent, and probabaly could not recover at all sums withheld without the aid of the Civil courts. The arrangement suggested, would therefore, apparently not facilitate but unnecessarily complicate the system of advances. The boards have already been invited to apply for loans for the purpose of permanent works. One of the duties of the Commissioners and Collectors is to make inquiries regarding local stocks of food-grains; and such inquiries as appeared practicable have already been made. It will, however, be considered whether anything further can be done in this matter, and trustworthy information on the subject will be made public. The question of how, relief can best be given to weavers, is engaging the attention of Government. The employment of all people of that who need relief in their craft present difficulties which probabaly cannot be surmounted without a cost to the State which could not be justified, but it is hoped that

GELDNER'S AVESTA.

EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

...e unbelieving Jew of old was wont to ...if anything good could ever come out of ...The Parsees, too, have at least one Sciolist ...hem who will not believe his community ...f anything good. His latest exploit has ...aken an unseemly attack upon the best of ...rn Dasturs, under cover of reviewing the ...k of Dr. Geldner. Having railed against the ...e the method of his malice" hurries him ...pt the like against a distinguished and vene...rable scholar, viz., Meherji Rana; the old trash from ...rayers about the ignorance of the Parsees, ...e baseless assumption about Ardeshir ...man are then repeated with an obstinacy ...excites our pity, and almost tempts us to ...the defended contraversialist, who seems ...gine that his only hope now lies in rei...g in a confused, disconsolate, under-ground ..., the old scurrilities against the object of ...red. Our critic now admits that among ...ads who, according to Badaoni and the ...n, went from Navsari to Akbar's court, was ...i Rana, but he now cloaks his hostility under ...etext that Akbar was dissatisfied with the ...i Parsis, and invited Ardeshir in consequence. ...he facts are the very reverse. Badaoni says ...tly enough, that "they proved to his Majesty ...ath of Zoroaster's doctrines * * * and im...d the Emperor so favourably that he learned ...them the religious terms and rites of the old, ...s, etc.," and he adds that "from the New Year's ...e, the 19th year of his reign (A. D. 1580) his ...sty openly worshipped the sun and fire by pros...ons, etc." (Blochmann's trans. in the Ain-i-Ak...Vol I., p. 184). In other words, according to this ...ble contemporary witness Akbar instead of ...g dissatisfied with Meherji Rana was very ...vourably impressed" by him, and this is conclu...y proved by the Jaghir of two hundred bighas, ...h he conferred upon Meherji, at a time when, ...rding to Badaoni, Akbar was doing his best to ...flown such grants, and "obstacles were raised to ...possession of every jarib of ground." These two ...dred bighas were subsequently increased to three ...adred, and re-granted to Kackobad, the son of ...herji, in 1595, four years after the latter's death, ...a further mark of the learning and worth of the ...eased high-priest. Akbar and his son Jehangir ...tinued to befriend this son of Meherji's, as is ...oved by numerous Firmans and Parwanah from ...e Subahs of Gujerat and other officers of the ...ogul Court which still exist. It must be borne in ...nd that Jaghirs of this type were conferred only ...on the "Arbab-i-Istahaqaq," on the deserving, the ...arned, the pious or the gentle, whom the Emperor, ...in his care for the nation," provided for in this ...anner, because he considered that "conferring ...enefits" upon them was (to use the words of Abul ...Fazal) to perform "an act of divine worship." More...over, the fact that the firman of Kaikobad's enhanc...ed Jaghir of three hundred bighas proves that up to ...two years at least before Ardeshir's arrival (in 1597), ...for the purposes of the Dictionary of Jemal-ed-din ...Anju, Akbar had had no cause of dissatisfaction with ...the Dastur or his son. Nay, Akbar confirmed the ...grant under certain exceptional circumstances in ...1603, and his son Jehangir did the same soon after ...his accession, in 1606. I will not pursue the writer ...further through the obscure and tangled wood of his ...blunders, about Ardeshir and the vendidad said to ...have been given to the Parsis in the 15th Century ...or the Fravardin Yasht. But when he tries to ...quote Geldner himself in support of the claim of ...Jamasp which that scholar has rejected—his disinge...nuousness in interpolating a word in the quotation ...from Geldner, and of omitting a decisive footnote, ...deserves to be exposed. On p. XLV. of his "Probgo...mena," Geldner says: "The favourite Yasht of the ...Iranian Khordah Avestas is the Fravardin Yasht, ...which was lost in the Indian Khordah Avesta trans...mission." Here our critic, presuming on his readers' ...distress, has interpolated the word "in" between ..."Avesta," and "transmission," so as to completely ...alter the sense of the passage. But he has not stop...ped here. He has also omitted the footnote which ...decides the whole question against him, and which is ...as follows: "Of the remarks under K 13 the incident ...there told (as to the claim of Jamasp)," shows how ...little the Khordah Avesta transmission was in touch ...with the Yasht transmission, or at the time of Jama...asp and Rustamji, the Thirteenth Yasht (the Fravar...din) was in existence in the Indian Yasht Manu...scripts." Your readers will thus see that our histo...rical critic has not quoted Geldner, but merely out...faced him. After having spent his first onset on ...Parsi scholars, it was to be expected that he would ...not fail "to exalt his horns" against Dr. Geldner ...himself. According to this writer (who is ignorant ...even of the Zend and Pahlavi alphabets), Dr. ...Geldner has been too credulous in admitting the ...testimony of the Colophons of manuscripts as to ...their dates. He will have it that the copyists ...deliberately antedated their manuscripts merely to ...cheat posterity, and afterwards kept them before ...the fire or smoked them to make them look old. ...If this writer had taken the trouble to read ...and understand Dr. Geldner's "Prolegomena" before ...reviewing his work he would not have accus...ed that scholar of being the dupe of such petty tricks. ...He would in that case have seen that he enters into ...exhaustive analysis and comparisons of the various ...locutions and handwritings employed in such ...laristes and dimrences to trace independently the ...genealogies of the different codices. So far from ..."implicitly assuming" the dates, he has checked the ...statements of the colophons with scholarlike care, ...and has left them undisturbed merely because he ...found that the internal evidence tallied with the ...assertions of the copyists. To quote only one in...stance, he has examined minutely the ancestors, ...consanors, and descendants of the identical manu...script of the Khordah Avesta, of 1625, which belongs ...to Dastur Peshotanji, and which our critic brings ...forward to support his absurd conjecture about ...forged dates. That examination extends over five ...pages (pp. XL.-XLIV.), and its result only proves ...that the date is quite correct, and does not require ...to be interfered with. In fact, the writer could not ...have chosen a more unhappy illustration, and doubts ...and enunciations of this reckless character are ...worthless except to put shallow-witted folk in some ...concert with themselves and pamper the sense of ...their own intellectual acuteness.—Yours, &c.,

J. O. E.

OPERATIONS ON THE NIGER.

IMPORTANT military operations on the part of the Royal Niger Company are about to be undertaken on the Niger. The main object of the expedition is the subjugation of the Ilorins, a powerful Mohammedan tribe, who have latterly been giving great trouble to the Lagos Colonial officials.

In the *Times*, Sir Gilbert Carter (Governor of Lagos) says that Ilorin, unfortunately for Lagos, is within the sphere of influence of the Niger Company. It has for some years been a menace to the Yoruba country, which is the Hinterland of Lagos. The Ilorins maintained a state of war with the Ibadans, the object of both being to capture slaves, but were induced to abandon the feud and return home. Apparently they are again restless, and the expedition against them is part of the crusade against the slave trade. In other directions it is believed the expedition is intended to enable the company to effectively occupy territory right to which France may otherwise be inclined in the near future to dispute.

The French Colonial Office has, according to the Paris *Temps*, taken measures for immediately safeguarding French rights in the Dahomey Hinterland and on the Niger in the events of an attempt by the Niger Comany to occupy Bijibo. The first portion of the expedition left Liverpool on Nov. 14, when there sailed Capt. A. J. Arnold, Lieut. J. A. Burdon, Lieut. H. C. Chaworth Musters, Lieut. F. M. Gillespie, Lieut. E. C. Margesson, and Dr. T. W. Stanton, The steamer Benin will take out Major G. G. Cunningham, Lieuts. G. H. Neale, A. McClintock, W. D. Bird, H. S. Scott-Harden, A. Sanders, P. G. Rigby, Dr. E. C. Craster, and Sergts. D. Ackin, J. H. Reng, G. Murfit, C. Bayford. No further applications for service in the company's constabulary force can be entertained for some months.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON ON CHITRAL.

REUTER'S Agency is informed that Sir George Robertson, British Agent at Gilghit, who has recently arrived in this country on leave of absence in connection with his book on Kafiristan, will not return to Gilghit Agency, but will receive an appointment elsewhere.

In the course of an interview Sir George informed a representative of Reuter's Agency, that when he left in September, affairs in Chitral were quiet and satisfactory. The measures taken by the Indian Government had been productive of good effect, and the surrounding tribesmen were quiet and probably would remain so. Asked about Kafiristan, Sir George Robertson said that the Amir has shown very politic leniency in dealing with the people, in the Bashgul valley, with its many tribes, less than forty had been killed during the fighting with the Afghan troops, and none had since been killed. No women had been taken away. One or two headmen were still detained at Kabu, and many boys has been sent to the Amir's capital for instruction in the Mohammedan faith. The Kam people, with whom Sir George lived in 1890-91, had had their villages burnt in consequence of the strong opposition and obstinacy they had displayed. But since the people had nearly all returned to their homes and were living in peace. A large number of mollahs had been sent into the country to teach the people, and Kafiristan was now nominally Mohammedan. Sir George said he was unable to make any communication of the subject of the Mittai frontier.

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THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION AND INDIA

THE committee of the Howard Association have forwarded the following communication (dated Nov. 12, 1896), to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of India:—

"The committee of the Howard Association invites your Excellency's attention to an enclosed extract from their recent annual report, relating to the grievous absence, in Indian prisons, of effectual means of separating young girls from depraved women, and their enforced companionship with habitual prostitutes and thieves. The committee hope that your Excellency and the Council may speedily be able to secure means for obviating this serious evil. There has just come under their observation the official report, by Sir John Tyler, on crime in the North-West Provinces, from which it appears that in that part of India the gaol population has been increasing for ten years past, and in particular that last year there was an increase of thirty per cent. in the number of female prisoners, most of whom were under sixteen years age. It is very important that this increase of juvenile female crime should be prevented. The committee trust that, in accord with the splendid public spirit and devotion to duty which is an honourable characteristic of the Indian Administration, from its highest to its lowest members, your Excellency and your Council may give to this matter early and successful interposition. The committee are also glad to observe that Sir J. Tyler, with the wisdom and humanity which have marked his career of office in India (now, they are sorry to learn arrived at its termination), expresses his regret that Indian legislation contains no provision, such as exists in this country and some other civilised States, for the conditional release of first offenders. The latest Indian statistics show that a large proportion of criminals are of this class; and therefore the committee solicit your Excellency's consideration of the advantages, both moral and economical, to be derived by the adoption, in India also, of a mode of dealing with minor first offenders, which has been found very successful elsewhere. The committee gratefully notice the effectual efforts made by your Excellency and the Indian Administration generally, but especially in the Punjab, to diminish the mortality in goals, which in former years was so very heavy and calamitous."

The extract referred to is as follows:—

"India.—On a number of occasions, during the year, the committee of the Howard Association have had to invite the attention of the Government and the Press to various matters connected with the Indian jails; and they have great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable co-operation they have received, in these efforts, from two of their Parliamentary friends in particular, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P. They may also acknowledge that their representations have received not merely courteous, but practical attention, from the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and his colleagues, amongst whom may be specially named Sir Philip P. Hutchins. In India the services of the Association have been repeatedly recognised and appealed to, both by authorities and private persons. A Calcutta newspaper remarks (May 17, 1896): 'Some of the reforms which have been recently introduced in Indian jails are mainly due to the join efforts of the Howard Association and the Indian Relief Society' (at Calcutta).

"There is much laudable endeavour made by many Indian officials in discharge their duty. In the Prison Service this is certainly the case. But some authorities also appear indifferent to needed reforms.

"A special object of attention, in Indian prisons, continues to be the diminution of the generally high rate of mortality in them. On the whole, it has of late years been materially reduced, and the Government has availed itself of the co-operation of skilled medical men with beneficial results. The simple plan of administering three grains of quinine daily and of having all the water either filtered or boiled, has led to a remarkable diminution of disease and mortality in some Indian jails. But recent figures show that great vigilance in this direction still needs to be perseveringly maintained.

"Another matter which the Howard Association has brought before the Indian authorities is the urgent need for the separation of young girls, in prison, from depraved elder prisoners. In reply to a question on this point put in the House of Commons on Aug. 4, 1896, by H. J. Wilson, at the suggestion of the Howard Association, Lord G. Hamilton stated: It is the case that neither the India Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, nor the Amending Bill, contains any provision for young female offenders. Such offenders if sentenced to imprisonment, can only be accommodated in the wards set aside for female convicts. He promised to send out Mr. Wilson's question to the Indian authorities for their consideration.

"A benevolent gentleman, well qualified by his position as an official visitor of Madras Prison, Mr. Henry Beauchamp, has written several times to the Howard Association and to the Press on the matter. He remarks:—'In the one jail of which I am official visitor there are usually from six to twelve girls and the number of 'habituals' amongst them is shocking showing, as it does, the evil of confining them with adult prostitutes and thieves.' He adds that, all that is really necessary is an enabling clause or two to amend existing Acts, giving Indian Local Governments power to segregate girl criminals wherever it is deemed advisable and possible. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government will adopt a wise and humane course of action in this matter.

"In regard to some other grievances which have been brought under the notice of the Howard Association in connection with India, it may be observed that they result from a disregard of the just rights of the native population, still too prevalent in some quarters. Many, if not most, of the higher and more dignified Indian officials behave in a gentlemanly way towards their Indian fellow subjects. But many European persons in a lower position in India are often excessively vulgar in their demeanour towards the Hindus. This supercilious treatment of native races has too often been a British weakness, whether in America, Africa, or Asia. The profession of Christianity has too often been counterbalanced by it, amongst pagan races. "In Ceylon, and especially in Singapore, much praiseworthy attention is being paid, by the civil authorities, to prison reforms, but at Hulfsdorp prisons, Ceylon, the practice of Association of prisoners is specially complained of. In Burma, and in Bengal, in North-West India and Bombay, profitable industry is made a prominent object; in Madras the sanitary arrangements are in advance of those in Bangal, judging by the comparative jail mortality. In Mandalay Jail, Burma, an excess of punishments is recorded. Nevertheless, of Burmese jails as a whole a local journal remarks that as the number of habitual criminals is increasing they seem to like living in prison.' In the Andaman Islands it is stated that there are now more than fifty villages of reformed criminals who have served out their time, after transport from the mainland. The Inspector-General of the Punjab prisons wisely remarks: "Imprisonment under the association system has, I fear, little deterrent effect on the habitual criminal and little or no repressive influence on crime. The liability of the prison population to the attacks of epidemic desease in this country appears to me to offer another strong argument in favour of the adoption of the cellular system in India.'

"In India, as in Europe and America, the important question of Sentences claims too little attention. On the whole, it appears that the longer term sentences, under the Indian Penal Code, are far to excellent example was set by a Chief Justice of one of the India Presidencies, who, in a single year, reduced about half of a whole series of unduly severe sentences."

RUSSIA, GERMANY, AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THE question of sending corn and meal to India continues to occupy the attention of the Russian Press. On Nov. 17, (says the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent), the *Novoo Vremya* acknowledged the receipt of subscriptions amounting to the 16th to 1359 roubles. In addition to pecuniary assistance, there is a strong desire to take advantage of the opportunity to get rid of Russia's surplus grain. This would relieve Russian agriculturists in the present crisis as well as the Starving population of India. A writer in the *Peterburgskiya Viedomosti* urges the Government to move in the matter. He says:—

We have two things to accomplish—namely, to prevent an excessive and artificial increase of prices by our competitors on account of the famine in India, and at the same time to open up a vast new market for our own wheat at resonable prices. It is one of those rare occasions when two different aims can be pursued together. We can fulfil the duties of benevolence and charity and further the most important of our economic interests. We ought to show England which regards the spread of our influence in Asia with such an unfriendly eye, that our power may be of use to her, and that the Russian never takes advantage of other people's misfortunes from selfish motives.

The writer then proposes that the Government of Russia should negotiate with that of England as to prices and the quantity of wheat required, and that the Russian Minister of Agriculture should buy and transport it to the ports of the Black Sea, whence it could be carried to India in English vessels at a very low rate.

According to private intelligence from Rostoff, on the Don, the price of grain on the South Russian markets has advanced considerably.

According to a Reuter despatch, all the leading newspapers in the Russian capital have opened subscription lists for the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Indian famine.

The Berlin *National Zeitung*, commenting on the Russian subscriptions for the relief of the famine in India, says:—"The famine has given the Russians an opportunity of recommending themselves to the inhabitants of that country as helpers in time of need and as generous friends, whereas Great Britain must seem to them to be impotent, and to be soliciting aid from Russia. In this case also Russia enjoys singular good fortune."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON BRITISH COMMERCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, responding, on Nov. 13, to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," at a banquet given in his honour by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said:—The present Government is in a sense a party Government; but from the moment that we entered upon the duties of office our most absorbing care has been the development and the maintenance of that vast agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial enterprise upon which the welfare and even the existence of our great population depends. All the great offices of State are occupied with commercial affairs. The Foreign Office and the Agricultural Office are chiefly engaged in finding new markets and in defending old ones. The War Office and the Admiralty are mostly occupied in preparations for the defence of these markets and for the protection of our commerce. The Boards of Agriculture and of Trade are entirely concerned with those two great branches of industry. Even the Education Department bases its claims upon the public money upon the necessity of keeping our people well to the front in the competition, the commercial competition, which they have to sustain; and the Home Office finds the largest scope for its activity in the protection of the life, the health, and in the promotion of the comfort of the vast army of manual labourers who are engaged in those industries.

THE GREATEST OF ALL POLITICAL INTERESTS.

Therefore, it is not too much to say that commerce is the greatest of all political interests, and that that Government deserves most the popular approval which tends most to increase our trade and to settle it on a firm foundation. Now, I think the time has come when I may put in a modest claim on behalf of the Government which I represent. I think I may claim credit to the Government for doing all in their power to increase and to develop those great free markets in the world to which we look now, to which we shall have in future to look still more for outlets for British trade—for the trades which, I am sorry, to say, foreign nations, and even some of our own Colonies, are threatening by hostile and restrictive tariffs. Attention was called the other day, in a very able and a very powerful speech delivered by Lord Rosebery in Edinburgh, to the fact that during the last few years we have added 2,000,000 square miles to the territories which are either dominions of the Queen or over which the Queen exercises her influence. I am not quite certain that the orator was not himself a little alarmed at this vast development, although I think that he has in some sort contributed to it by speeches of a stimulating character on previous occasions. If other nations would only stand aside it might have been wiser that we should have developed the countries we already possessed before seeking this vast extension. But if we had remained passive what would have happened? Is it not as certain as that we are sitting here that the greater part of the Continent of Africa would have been occupied by our commercial rivals, who would have proceeded, as the first act of their policy, to close this great potential market to British trade? We, in our Colonial policy, as fast as we acquire new territory and develop it, develop it as trustees of civilisation for the commerce of the world. We offer in all these markets over which our flag floats the same opportunities, the same open field to foreigners that we offer to our own subjects, and upon the same terms. And in that policy we stand alone, because every other nation, as it acquires territory—acting, as I believe, most mistakenly in their own interests, and above all, in the interests of the countries that they administer—every other nation seeks at once to secure the monopoly for its own products by preferential and artificial methods.

A JUSTIFICATION OF IMPERIAL EXPANSION.

Now, that is a statement which I believe applies universally to all the new acquisitions which we have made on the continent of Africa, and I cannot help thinking that it justifies even that large extension of territory which has been forced upon us. During the last few months the present Government have redeemed from barbarism in Ashanti and in the Soudan, with a small expenditure of life and treasure, by expeditions which have been admirably planned, splendidly led, and successfully prosecuted, two provinces where previously trade was impossible because no man could call his life or his property his own or consider himself to be safe from the tyranny and cruelty of his native rulers. I note here a certain inconsistency in some of those men of light and leading who professed so to instruct and to guide public opinion in Dongola and in Ashanti. These countries were ruled by two princes, whom I think I may describe as "great assassins." In these two countries the number of the victims was tenfold the number of all that had suffered by Turkish tyranny and Turkish cruelty in the last few years, and the kind of cruelty that was practised upon them was, if possible, even more horrible than that which struck so deep a chord of indignation and sympathy in regard to the Armenian massacres. We all sympathise, I am sure with the people who in Asia Minor have suffered from the cruelty of the Turk, from the anarchy which has prevailed in their land. We sympathise with those who desire by every practical means to come to their aid and to prevent the continuance of these cruelties, but is the fact that the Armenians are of the same colour as ourselves, or that they profess the Christian religion, a reason why the sympathy which we feel for them should be extended not to still larger populations in Africa and elsewhere who are suffering from at least equal tyranny? And yet I find that those who have been preaching a crusade for the Armenians, in spite of the knowledge that such a crusade might easily produce even greater evil than those which we seek to avoid, said not one word of sympathy, one word of approval, for a policy which at comparatively small sacrifice has, I believe, diminished the sum of human misery by a greater amount than even if we had secured the destruction of the Turkish Empire. I want to know how one and the same man can preach a crusade and encourage this country to take risks on behalf of the Armenians, whom I admit to be well worthy of your sympathy and then can describe the expedition in Egypt—which have rescued a whole province from the greatest possible suffering, and has restored it to civilization and to peaceful industry—can describe the policy as "wanton folly" and an "infatuated policy"? It is "not only" in Egypt, in the Soudan, or in Ashanti that this policy has been pursued. Two other expedition which seem almost to have escape public attention although the results are of the utmost importance to humanity at large have also been successfully conducted, one in East Africa, the other in Nyasaland, under Sir Harry Johnson. Both these expeditions have been successful, and have struck a heavy blow at that system of slave-raiding which has been for probably centuries the course of Central Africa, and has prevented the civilisation and the improvement of that vast continent.

"DEVELOPING THE IMPERIAL ESTATE."

After conquest must come development, and by the railways in the Soudan, to Uganda, and the West Coast of Africa, and by other railways which we are stimulating and encouraging by furthering the means of communication in all parts of the world, and especially those between our own Colonies and ourselves, by endeavouring to bring out the latent resources of these territories, we are actively pursuing that policy of developing the Imperial estate which I ventured to recommend to the House of Commons as the true, the wise, and the economical policy for this country to pursue. We have to find new markets, we have to develop old ones. But there is some thing else to be done, and that is to see that this country retains at least its fair share of the markets that we have provided. That is a question as to which the impression appears to prevail that British trade is being undermined by foreign competition, that British manufacturers have lost all their old energy and enterprise, and that British workmen have lost their cunning. These extremely pessimistic statements will not bear a moment's serious examination.

GERMAN COMPETITION WITH BRITISH TRADE.

What is the charge made against British industry? I wish to confine it as far as possible to its prominent characteristic. Germany is the country which we are to fear. Germany is the country which is to undermine our industry, which has made this astonishing progress. If Germany is encroaching in this terrible way, we should expect to find that the exports from the United Kingdom would materially have diminished and that the exports from Germany have materially increased. What are the facts? The last year from which I have complete returns is 1894, and I take a period of ten years backwards from 1894. In 1885 the total export of domestic produce from the United Kingdom—that is, leaving out of count altogether the foreign and Colonial produce which comes to this country, and which is re-exported at a profit, and taking only things of our own manufacture and production—was 213 millions. In 1894 it was 216 millions. The total exports of domestic produce from Germany were 143 millions in 1885, and 148 millions in 1894—they had increased five millions, while ours had increased three millions. Well, then, what has been the course of trade between Germany and this country? Here I have the returns down to last year, 1895. The exports of produce from the United Kingdom to Germany have risen in the ten years from twenty-six millions to thirty-three millions. The exports in the other direction, from Germany to the United Kingdom, have risen in the same time from twenty-one millions to twenty-seven millions. That is to say, the trade of both States has increased in practically the same proportion, but the increase of British trade has been seven millions, while the increase in German trade has been six millions. There have been considerable fluctuations in the ten years, but on the whole, the result shows that there is substantially no change of the slightest importance in the relative proportion of German and of British trade. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by proposing the prosperity of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

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PRINCE BISMARCK'S REVELATIONS.

A RUSSO-ITALIAN TREATY?

PRINCE BISMARK'S Leipsic organ has the following:—"We should like to ask whether Italy did not conclude a similar re-insurance treaty with Russia in 1891?"

A GRIEVANCE AGAINST ENGLAND.

The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* publishes an interview with "a political personage," believed to be Prince Bismarck. The first question addressed to the Prince touched upon the recent revelations. The Prince said that the Tsar's visit had roused French excitement to the highest pitch. The French felt convinced that the Tsar would help them in any case, and under such circumstances the information that very lately Russia had offered Germany a separate arrangement must have a cooling effect and perhaps prevent a challenge from France, who may have intended to send one. The revelations were in themselves a guarantee of peace. "Add, indeed," the Prince said, "I think I see their effect, and we may be satisfied." In 1890, he said, English influence was most dexterously employed, the greatest pressure being applied at the time when the Emperor had experienced personal disappointments from the side of Russia. This (says the *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna) is evidently an allusion to the visit of the Emperor William to Russia in August, 1890, when he was rather coldly received. Another circumstance favourable to England was the depression felt in Germany after the Breslau meeting and the French fetes, and England was clever enough to make the most of it. "I have reason," the Prince continued, "to believe that urgent overtures to Germany are still being made from London. The English want our friendship because the East, and especially Egypt, occupy the foreground; but we have really no object in siding ourselves with English interests."

After the insinuations in the interview came the revelations. "Count Shuvaloff," the Prince is represented to have said, "came to me early in August, 1890, with the new treaty of neutrality. Then came the quarrel, I begged the Emperor to retain me, at least as Foreign Minister, until the treaty had been renewed, since I was afraid of British influence being victorious; and in my petition to be released from office, to which I was ultimately driven, there was, of course, a good deal said about the neutrality treaty with Russia." Here, if the conversation is genuine, there must (adds the the correspondent) be some mistake. Prince Bismarck was dismissed in March, 1890, and therefore Count Shuvaloff's visit to him must have taken place earlier than August in that year. The ex-Chancellor proceeded:—"Had Caprivi thought only of his responsibility as a Minister, he would perhaps, have renewed the treaty, but he yielded to strong personal influence directed against its renewal, and the source of that influence must be borne in mind when it is asked by whom the treaty was communicated to England." The reference is presumably to the Prince of Wales's visit to Berlin in April, 1890. "The Russian Treaty," added the Prince, "was certainly made known in Vienna and Rome—not officially, perhaps, for there are other channels for such information."

The conversation then turned on the prohibition to the German Imperial Bank against advancing money on Russian securities. In this connection the Prince, if the interview is at all authentic, made an astounding admission. "I am still proud of that prohibition," he said, "because there was no guarantee that I should live until the treaty with Russia expired. I wanted to put my successor on solid ground, so that in case of the Panslavistic war party getting the upper hand in Russia, at least, should not make war without money. I had an eye to the future, and the Army Bill of 1888 had the same object in view."

STATEMENTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

In the Reichstag, on Nov. 16, Count Hompesch brought forward an interpellation with respect to the Bismarckian revelations. Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, replied that regard to the negotiations between Russia and the German Empire in the years 1887-90 it was agreed at the time that absolute secrecy should be observed. The point of time when this obligation would cease could not be defind by the German Government alone, and he was therefore not in a positions to give official information concerning the result of the negotiations. So far as concerned the tendency of German policy towards Russia, it was the spring of 1890, it was equally impossible for him to give an exhaustive reply so long as the obligation continued. No unfavourable modification in their relations with Russia has made itself felt. The assertion that at that time British, or indeed any foreign, influence had a contributory effect, or that it had such an effect now must be dismissed as devoid of all foundation. As to the effect which the recent publications had had on the position of Germany in the Triple Alliance and on her relations with the other European Powers, he was glad to be able to declare that the cloud of mistrust which was at first observable among some classes of the populations of those Powers had disappeared, and that Germany's relations with her allies were marked by absolute and mutual confidence. Her relations with Russia had never for a moment ceased to be good and friendly.

Baron Marschall von Biebrbstein, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:—In the recent attacks two accusations stood out prominently. One was that German policy after 1890 committed serious blunders and surrendered an important security for the preservation of peace; the other was that before 1890 things were agreed upon with other States which were contrary to existing treaties. He repelled with emphasis the idea that anything had ever been agreed to by Germany with any State whatever that was incompatible with existing treaties. Whatever they had agreed to was designed to serve the interests of peace. In the recent revelations it was asserted that until 1890 a complete understanding existed between Germany and Russia to the effect that in the event of one of these countries being attacked the other would maintain a benevolent neutrality. Whether this was correct he could not say; but he knew that, by clause I. of the treaty with Austria, Germany was pledged, in the event of an attack by Russia upon Austria, to hasten to the aid of the latter with her whole military power. If what was stated in the revelations were correct, Germany might have to decide the question of which was the attacked and which the attacking party. When the Treaty of 1879 was concluded with Austria-Hungary it was specially stipulated that the treaty might be communicated to the Emperor of Russia, and the communication was duly made. After expressing the opinion that the conduct of Count Caprivi in, 1890 did not deserve the attacks that had been made on it, Baron Marschall said that the notion of English influence was inconceivable. The course of time had shown that the omission to renew the treaty with Russia had not led to a diminution of the peace guarantees for Germany. He disputed the idea that since 1890 German relations with Russia had become embittered. Nor was there any foundation for the attempt to make Germany's policy in 1890 responsible for the present Russo-French relations, which began in the seventies and had since developed concurrently with the consolidation of the French system of government. Baron Marschall added that German policy would faithfully and undeviatingly hold fast with the alliance with Austria and Italy and cultivate friendly relations with Russia.

A special correspondent of the *Daily News* has received a statement with regard to Prince Bismark's revelations from a very prominent man of affairs who was in Germany in 1890, and who is otherwise behind the scenes in international matters: The question asked by Prince Bismarck's organs—How did England know of the alliance between Russia and Germany in 1890?—should be answered by the question, Did England know? Certainly, England was cognisant of the fact that Germany and Russia were at the time desirous of closer ties, but she was not possessed of the knowledge that a treaty of non-intervention, behind the backs of Austria and Italy, had been completed. However, it matters not in the least. These alliances are all for peace, and there was nothing dangerous in a treaty between Russia and Germany not to attack each other if either should be attacked or go to war with another Power. If it had been an aggressive alliance it would have been a totally different matter, but, as it turned out, it was for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. England and Russia at the moment (during the arrest of Captain Younghusband in the Pamirs) were perhaps not exactly in the most cordial relationship, and naturally Russia might seek to get Germany neutral in view of any event that might take place by the renewal of Bismarck's Non-Intervention Alliance.

The Vienna journals express satisfaction with the replies of Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, which they reagard as giving fresh strength to the Triple Alliance.

THE PRINCE ON HIS SECLUSION.

The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes an interview with Prince Bismarck. On being asked concerning his health in these exciting times the Prince said that he had never been fresher or more ready for battle. His neuralgia causes him much pain of course, and when he tries to overcoms it by nervous excitement, animated talk, or a glass of champagne, he suffers from insomnia, which he considers quite as bad as tic doloureux. The Prince feels lonely. If he could have lived in the country when he was young he would have liked nothing better, but now that he is too old to take an active part in the management of his property or to ride and hunt, he finds the country monotonous and tedious. Sometimes he thinks he would have been more peaceable if he had not been so much alone, and obliged to rummage so much in the past. If he could have foreseen how matters would turn out, he would have taken a good house in Berlin in 1890, maintained uninterrupted contact with all the world seen company, and visited theatres, and would have been able to turn his mind from thoughts of the past.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN POLITICS.

The Prince proceeded to speak of the great political influence wielded by women at the Berlin Court, as in that of St. Petersburg. Strange to say, this was not the case in Vienna, where the "grandes dames" did not care for politics. He was particularly hard on the Polish ladies. They were very pretty, he said, but very roguish, the latter even more than the former; and whenever a Court intrigue was going on in St. Petersburg against Germany, his maxim invariably was, "Cherchez les Polonaises." Alluding to British influences, he mentioned that the Darmstadt Princesses always entertained a great regard for him, and he believed that the Tsaritsa, if not the Tsar, had desired to visit him at Friedrichsruh. The opposition came, not directly from the German Emperor, but from an adjutant of the one Sovereign and an aide-de-camp of the other, as was usually the case in matters of the kind.

INDIAN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

THE first meeting of the 143rd session of the Society of Arts was held, on Nov. 18, at the Society's rooms, John-street, Adelphi, when Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, chairman of the council, delivered the opening address, the subject of which was "India, Its Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce." Those present included Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., (the Attorney-General, Sir Fredick Abel, Sir Charles Kennedy, Sir George Birdwood, Sir J. Danvers, Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir Westby Perceval, Sir John Donnelly, Prof. Elgar, Prof. J. M. Thomson, Mr. R. Brudenell Carter, Mr. Alexander Siemens, Mr. H. Graham Harris, and Sir H. Trueman Wood (secretary).

Sir Owen T. Burne, in commencing his address, alluded to the diversified character of the natural features of India, and pointed out that its vast population was as varied in character and thought as the Norwegian and the Italian, while, similary, the climate had its extremes of heat and cold and of drought and rain. This great empire, he reminded his hearers, was protected by a military force which numbered about 73,000 European and 146,000 native troops, besides 30,000 volunteers; it was irrigated by nearly 41,000 miles of canals, traversed by nearly 20,000 miles of railways (none of which might be said to have existed half a century ago), and covered with network of about 46,000 miles of telegraph line. Speaking of its natural features and products, he said that the mountainous tracts of the Himalays produced all the plants and species of European grain, fruits, and flowers, and the vegetable produce of the plains of India was the same as in all tropical countries. There were about 1,800,000 square miles in the Indian empire, with a population, according to the 1891 census, of 288,000,000 people, who spoke about eighty different languages. This vast population, which was considerably more then double that of the Roman Empire at its greatest extension, and nearly eight times greater than that of the United Kingdom, was mainly agricultural. If the people were separated into nationalities or religions one foundthat there were: Hindus, 207,731,727; Mohammedans, 57,321,164; Aboriginals, 9,280,407; Buddhists, 7,131,361; Christians, 2,284,380; Sikhs, 1,907,833; Jains, 1,416,038; Parsees, 89,904; Jews, 17,194; and others, 42,763. The single governorship of Bengal was almost as large as France; Madras exceeded Great Britain and Ireland; Bombay equalled Germany in size; the North-West Provinces and Oudh covered as much space as Great Britain, Belgium and Holland; the size of the Punjab was equal to Italy; Burma was as extensive as Spain, and the separate native States put together had an area the size of the United Kingdom, Germany and France combined. Dealing with Indian art, the lecturer said: In speaking of art we must remember that in India the greater part of its industrial arts is hand-wrought. On the other hand it is impossible to rank the decorative arts of India in their crystallised condition, although perfect in form, with the ever-living progressive arts of Europe. The spirit of fine art is, no doubt, everywhere latent in India, but it has yet to be quickened into creative operation; and the Indian workman, from the humblest potter to the most cunning embroiderer, is a true artist, although he seldom rises above the tradition of his art. The fine arts, which should always follow the useful arts, and which were generally confined to painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, did not take a leading place in the present occupations of modern India. It was to architecture that we chiefly looked for the fine arts in India, and this was said to owe its development to Buddhist rather than to Hindu, impulses. Nevertheless, Hindu art powerfully asserted itself in the imperial work of the Moguls, and had left behind memorials which excited the admiration and astonishment of our age. But the great characteristic of all art in India was the obvious absence from it of intellectual power. As regards the manufactures of India, we all know that in every country of the world the nature and quality of the manufactures depend, in great measure, on the condition of the consumers. The manufactures of India generally consisted of ornaments and exquisitely fine fabrics of cotton for the use of the wealthy classes, and of coarser stuffs for the ordinary population. But the downfall of the native Courts has deprived the skilled Indian workman of his chief market, and the English capitalist, on the other hand, has enlisted in his service forces of Nature, against which the Indian village artisans in vain try to compete. Thus, many of the minor handicrafts of India have been crushed and supperseded. Silk weaving is a common industry everywhere, so is embroidery. Cotton weaving is a very ancient industry of India, and in delicacy of texture, in purity and fastness of colour, and in grace of design Indian cotton fabrics may hold their own against the world; but in matters of cheapness they have been unable to face the competition of Manchester. Gold and silver and jewels have hitherto been the favourite materials for Oriental ornaments. Of this work, perhaps, the best known in England are the goldsmiths' work of Kashmir, in which airy shapes and exquisite tracery, graven through the gilding to the dead white silver below, and softening the lustre of the gold to a pearly radiance, give a most charming effect to this refined and graceful work; and the hammered repousse silverwork of Cutch, which, although now entirely naturalised, is said to be of Dutch origin. Precious stones are lavishly used by Indian jewellers, who care less for their purity and commercial value than for the general effect produced by a blaze of splendour; but nothing can exceed the skill and artistic feeling with which gems are used in India, both in jewellery proper and in the jewelled decorations of arms and j

LORD LANSDOWNE ON ARMY QUESTIONS.

COLSTON'S DAY was celebrated, on November 13, in Bristol with the customary banquets. At the Dolphin (Conservative) dinner the principal speakers were Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War, and Sir M. Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Lansdowne said Mr. Asquith had lately described the past Session as one distinguished by the "sagacious strategy and steady discipline" of the Opposition. He could not help thinking that the word "sagacious" must have been a misprint for "loquacious." It seemed to him that they were approaching the time when unless the ordinary legislative work was to fall hopelessly into arrear, they would have either to lengthen the Session or to restrict the flow of Parliamentary eloquence.

There was no department which suffered more in that way than the department with which he had the honour of being connected. Their little innocents —there were three of them—were ruthlessly massacred. One of them they were not even able to bring forth. The second never got beyond the House of Lords, and the third perished miserably in Committee. All of the three measures he referred to were, he believed, essential to the efficiency of the Army, and all of those they would, he hoped, with any amendments which might be necessary, pass into law next year. They had, in the first place, a bill authorising loans of between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 for military works and defences. Their bill also provided for a large expenditure upon barracks partly abroad and partly at our camps and stations in the United Kingdom. Some of our soldiers were still living in old wooden huts constructed at the time of the Crimean War, or in buildings, the sanitary conditions of which would not be tolerated if they were private property. Finally, their loan included a considerable sum to provide for rifle ranges and manœuvring grounds. Those who were interested in the efficiency of our Volunteers were well aware of the absolute necessity of new ranges now that they had placed in the hands of the men a weapon which required a zone of some two miles behind the rifle butts. The measure which he had described as having been done to death in committee was one for facilitating military manœuvres. They must not suppose that those were a mere fad of the military authorities. If we were to have an Army which would not only look smart on parade, but which would, when they wanted it, be able to march and to fight, it was surely necessary that we should have the amplest opportunity of training our troops in time of peace, not only upon the drill ground, but also upon new ground, taken sometimes in one and sometimes in another part of the country, under conditions similar to those which would have to be encountered in actual warfare. In all European coutries the whole Army and a part of the reserve troops annually took part in manœuvres on an extended scale. To us belonged the discredit of being the only European country in which it was impossible to move troops freely over an extended area for the purpose of training them without special permission from Parliament. It was impossible not to contrast the treatment which the Army received with that accorded to the Navy. There was no greater fallacy than that of supposing that if we were strong at sea we could afford to be indifferent to our strength on shore. (Here, hear.) Out of our little Army, some 30,000 men were locked up in our coaling stations and Colonia fortresses. We talked glibly about the advantages of new markets, and of a trade which followed the flag, but surely if we increased our business premises we ought also to increase the insurrance which we effected upon them. In his opinion, the garrisons and defences of some of our coaling stations and naval bases were below their proper strength, and those great outposts of the Empire, which should be a first charge upon its military resources, required more attention than they had lately received. (Hear, hear.) If we increased our force abroad and did not keep up at home the strength necessary to feed it; if we gave troops new rifles and denied them ranges suitable to those rifles; if we provided the country with regiments of infantry and cavalry and refused them the means of training in peace times; if we built expensive ironclads and did not adequately equip and garrison the coaling stations upon which they depended, we courted disaster when the time for making use of our military and naval resources arrived. These were our weak points. There were many at which we were stronger than we had ever been. We got plenty of recruits for our Army—and they were improving in quality. Our weapons were better than any which had been in the hands of our troops, and we need not fear comparison of them wite those of any other arms in the world. Our factories were capable of supplying rapidly and punctually arms and ammunition required of them. Last, but not least, we had in the officers of the British Army a reserve of power the value of which it was impossible to overestimate. (Cheers.)

Sir M. Hicks Beach devoted his remarks chiefly to the subject of the reform of Parliamentary procedure, and to the obligation which rested on him, as guardian of the public purse, to resist the demands made on him in various quarters for an increase of expenditure. At the Anchor (Liberal) banquet the chief speaker was the Earl of Crewe, who discussed Mr. Morley's recent suggestion that peers should be permitted to renounce their seats in the Upper House and to enter the House of Commons. He also referred to Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech and to the education question.

INCREASING THE GERMAN AND FRENCH NAVIES.

THE Budget just submitted to the Reichstag shows an increase in the expenditure, compared with last year, of about 61,000,000 marks the total being 1,328,000,000. This increase is asked almost entirely for military and naval purposes. The estimate for the Navy—130,000,000 marks—exceeds that of last year by about 43,000,000. The sum demanded for the army, amounting to 448,000,000, is 8,000,000 in excess of last year's estimate, and the Colonial estimates are 11,000,000 in excess. The Government proposes to build one first-class and two second-class ironclads, one despatch boat, two gunboats, one torpedo division boat, and to devote 1,800,000 marks as a first instalment for torpedo boats.

An increase in next year's French Naval Estimates is confidently expected, as the result of the adverse report just made by M. de Kerjegu upon the relative strength of the French fleet. This report is interesting in two ways so Great Britain, both on account of its assertion that the British Fleet is overwhelmingly strong, and its demand for immediate action towards increasing the French navy:—"The aim of every patriotic Minister of Marine, it says, ought to be to push on to the possession of a fleet capable of ruining the commercial supremacy of England at a given moment."

AN American actress, it is announced, has recently escaped death only by a hairsbreadth, in consequence of the too oppressive odour of violets in her bedroom. An enthusiastic admirer having sent her a large hamper full of violets, she distributed the flowers in vases about her bedroom, and, after shutting down her window, went to sleep. Next morning she was discovered in a collapsed condition, and was with the greatest difficulty brought back to life. This is an American story, and may perhaps be questioned by the sceptical. But a writer in the *Hospital* says he well remembers a simslar experience which was related to him by the late Sir Andrew Clarke, not long before his death. Sir Andrew was called to a patient who had been suffering some days with obscure internal symptoms, of which the family doctor had failed to find the cause. The great physician examined the patient in turn, and could not satisfy himself as to the exact nature or cause of the attacks. He, however, prescribed and hoped for the best. A few days afterwards he was called again, the patient being manifestly in a very dangerous condition; and, again, after making the most thorough investigation of the patient and attendant circumstances failed to satisfy his judgment as to the true nature of the cause of the illness. Being thus brought to a dead stand, Sir Andrew looked round the room to see if he could find evidence of the presence of damp or mould. All the walls were dry, and the place seemed in every way healthy. Proceeding to investigate further, he found hidden away out of sight, a vase of drooping flowers, hyacinths, if memory serves correctly—several days old. The water in the vase or what was left of it, was of a very offensive odour. Thereupon a change of room was ordered for the patient, with the result that recovery commenced at once, and was complete within a very few days. It is not necessary to comment at length upon cases like these. They tell their own story, and point their own moral. The rule should be that, where flowers are kept in bedrooms, they should be changed frequently, and those which yield a heavy odour should no be preserved after the day is over. In sitting-rooms the case is somewhat different; but even in them flowers should not be kept for more than a few days, and the vases in which they are placed should be well washed out with hot water once or twice a week.

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PRESIDENT KRUGER, THE KAISER, AND LORD LONSDALE.

THE *Daily News* publishes the following extract from a speech made by the Earl of Lonsdale at Whitehaven. Referring to the events in South Africa at the beginning of this year, Lord Lonsdale remarked. It is said we are not friends with Germany on account of a telegram sent by his Majesty the Emperor as regards the Transvaal. Now, gentlemen, let me point out that that is absolutely impossible—that it is childish, that it is absurd. Whether his Majesty was well advised in putting the exact wording of the telegram that he did is a matter which is better explained by his Majesty than by myself, but I cannot help saying this—that, if you take one language and express it in an other there must be considerable difficulty in the immediate and absolute translation. (Hear, hear.) That his Majesty was right in the main is proved by the fact that what his Majesty said then, and, as in possession of knowledge, has turned out absolutely and perfectly true. The true facts were these. President Kruger asked for assistance; his Majesty declined it. There was the one of the most preposterous raids, and one of the most preposterous of actions was taken, and failed, that had probably existed in our memory. When his Majesty said he congratulated Mr. Kruger on meeting the raiders it was really very little more than congratulating the manager of a bank on having resisted a certain number of raiders who attempted to take the bullion. (Hear, hear.) I cannot, myself, see there is very much difference. Whether it was advisable, or whether it was to the advantage of anybody, that that telegram should be sent. I really would rather not express an opinion. I think myself that if his Majesty has realized really what the feeling of the country was, and what the feeling would eventually be, I do not think he would have sent it; but it is perfectly certain, and I have his Majesty's authority for saying so, there was nothing of any kind, sort, or description meant antagonistic to England of Englishmen. (Cheers.)

The Press Association states that it has received the following telegram from Lord Lonsdale:—In reply to your telegram asking if the report of my speech at Whitehaven, as reported in the *Daily News* is correct, my reply is that part of it is and part of it is not. The only statement I made for which I have his Imperial Majesty's authority was that I had his Imperial Majesty's authority for saying that when sending the telegram to President Kruger nothing was further from his Majesty's mind of intension than to express anything antagonistic to England or that was capable of conveying the construction put upon it by the English Press at the time.

Lord Lonsdale's speech has been the subject of animated comment in Berlin. The leading Bismarckian organ in Berlin says:—"Lord Lonsdale declared himself to be authorised by the Emperor, but it is hardly likely that his Majesty authorised him to exposed President Kruger and to give the lie to his own telegram to the latter."

Presiding, on Nov. 16, at the first general meeting of the Robinson South African Banking Company, Mr. J. B. Robinson said he felt confident that if South Africa could have rest, and if sensational and unfounded rumours could be stopped, there would be a marked improvement in the mining industry, which as far as the Transvaal was concerned had not been in a better position since the day of its discovery. President Kruger had a great many difficulties to encounter, but he was working quietly with the fixed determination of rendering the mining industry every assistance in his power. A dividend of 4 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, was declared.

Prof. William Crooks, F.R.S., of "X" rays fame delivered the first of a series of lectures on "The Diamond Mines of Kimberley," at the Imperial Institute, on Nov. 16. Lord Lock presided.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND ABYSSINIA.

THE Italian Government has received an official telegram stating that peace with Abyssinia was concluded on Oct. 26. Italy recognises the absolute independence of Ethiopia. All the Italian prisoners are declared free. The Italian Plenipotentiary having spontaneously recognised the heavy expenses incurred in supporting and bringing together the prisoners, the Ethiopian Government has will be indemnified on this head. The Negus declares that he does not fix any definite sum, but leaves himself entirely to the sense of equity of the Italian Government. The Emperor Menelik has sent the following telegram to King Humbert:—"May God always keep us friends. Knowing that Nov. 20 is a great festival in your august family, I am glad that, with the cordial assent of your Majesty, and owing to the intelligence and prudent character of your Envoy Plenipotentiary, Major Nerazzini, we shall be able to make that date memorable as a day of joy for the fathers and mothers of the Italian prisoners. May God long preserve the life of your Majesty."

There is authority for stating (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) that the credit for the peace may be shared between Great Britain and Russia, for, while Great Britain has been able to act as a friend of Italy, Russia has brought pressure privately to bear upon the Emperor Menelik to induce him to accept reasonable terms.

THE POWERS AND THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE FUND.

THE hearing of the appeal against the decision of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo, ordering the Egyptian Government to refund the money granted by the majority of the Commission of the Public Debt for the purposes of the Dongola expedition, was begun on Nov. 17, in the Appeal Court of the Tribunals at Alexandria. Counsel on behalf of the Egyptian Government argued that the tribunal had no such jurisdiction as it claimed over either the Government or the Debt Commission, and that a majority of the Commission could take action as representing the bondholders. Counsel replied on behalf of the respondent bondholders and of the French and Russian members of the Debt Commission. The Procureur-General will deliver his opinion on Nov. 25, and the judgment of the Court (says a *Times'* telegram) will probably be given a week later.

A supplementary vote of £240,000 has been applied for to maintain the present Egyptian military force.

It appears that the Austrian disguised as a Dervish, who was captured at Suakin, was landed from Jeddah. He had in his possession drill books in Arabic, instructions as to how Dervishes should attack disciplined troops. He is now undergoing examination.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

ACCORDING to information derived from a well-informed source (says Reuter's Moscow correspondent) the following is the present state of the preparations for the building of the Manchurian Railway. A special commission, consisting of several Russian engineers, one French engineer, and some Chinese officials, left some time ago for Manchuria, where it has probably arrived by this time, in order to make preliminary technical studies on the spot with a view to determine the route of the projected line. The railway is to cross the country between the Russian towns of Nertchinsk and Vladivostok, so as to unite the two branches of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which are now divided by the Manchurian territory. It will be constructed with capital by French engineers, under the control and with the guarantee of the Russian Government, but will, nevertheless, be a Chinese line, managed and administered by China. Although its construction has already been decided upon in principle, the concession will only be granted, and the conditions finally laid down, by the Chinese Government after the termination of the survey now being made by the above-mentioned commission. The projected line, which is intended to carry on the Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria, will have its terminus on Russian soil at Vladivostok.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

At the Foreign Office, on Nov. 14, Mr. G. N. Curzon received a deputation from the Society of Friends, headed by Mr. J. A. Pease, M. P., in reference to the abolition of slavery in Zanzibar. Several members of the deputation urged that the abolition should be immediate, and that there should be no intermediate system of apprenticeship. Mr. Curzon, in reply, said he repeated and endorsed the pledge previously given by the Government as to the abolition of the legal status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba. As to the manner in which that was to be effected, the matter was under consideration, and no decision had been arrived at; but he thought it was quite certain that no form of apprenticeship, in the way the deputation undersood it, was likely to be introduced. The Government wanted to secure the *bona-fide* freedom of the slave from any legal trammels, and at the same time to avoid any sudden economic convulsion and consequent political and social disturbance. There was a danger that there might be a large exodus of freed slaves from the plantations.

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOV. 17.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut W Deugall to be Captain, vice W Blakeway, resigned.

4th Hussars—Capt C D Baillie to be Major, on augmentation; Lieut A L Trevor Boothe to be Captain, vice F D Baillie.

9th Lancers—Capt G P Ellison is seconded for service on the Staff. The restoration to the establishment of Capt Lord D J Cecil Compton is antedated to May 13, 1896, vice G P Ellison. Super Capt F W Duff to be Captain, vice W K W Jenner, seconded.

11th Hussars—Super Capt B Combe to be Captain, vice L O Williams seconded.

13th Hussars—Sec Lieut H J J Stern to be Lieutenant, vice L R J S Battye, promoted.

15th Hussars—Lieut H D Bramwell to be Captain, in succession to Major R C Cokayne Frith, who holds a Staff appointment.

Royal Malta Artillery—Capt (with local and temporary rank) R Briffa to be Major with local and temporary rank), vice A Cavarra, retired; Lieut (with local and temporary rank), J F Bernard to be Captain (with local and temporary rank), vice R Briffa.

Royal Engineers—The following Captains to be Majors: F J Anderson, vice N M Lake, promoted, and L A Arkwright, vice H L Wells, promoted. The following Lieutenants to be Captains: G P A Acworth, vice F J Anderson, and G P Campbell, vice C A Leahy, placed on half-pay.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut G E Pereira to be Captain, vice Sir A F W E Webster, Bart, retired; Super Lieut the Hon W E Cavendish to be Lieutenant, vice G E Pereira.

Coldstream Guards—The seconding of Lieut R C E Skeffington-smyth for service in the British Central Afri a Protectorate and the promotion in succession of Sec Lieut R A Markham are post dated to Aug 26, 1896.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—The following Lieutenants to be Captains—E H B Baker-Stallard-Penoyre, in succession to Major W E Login, Adjutant of Volunteers; and F J Duncan. Adjutant to complete establishment.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—A R C Savile, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice B T Pell, promoted; H W Smith, to complete establishment; and R J A Terry, vice F F Boyd, resigned.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt —Lieut J A Pato to be Captain, vice A Haynes seconded.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut W Somervell, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice G M Harding, promoted; Sec Lieut B T Buckley to be Lieutenant, vice S S Flower, seconded.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Tuel following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: T K Gaskell, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice F T F Scoones, promoted; and de Courcy Ireland, to complete establishment.

Norfolk Regt —Sec Lieut W F L Gorden to be Lieutenant, vice A E Lascelles, promoted; Gent Cadet C E Luard, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W F L Gordon.

Devonshire Regt.—Sec Lieut E H Oliphant to be Lieutenant, vice W B Lauder, seconded.

Suffolk Regt—Capt E A Remble to be Major, vice C D Cave deceased; Super Capt W B Wallace to be Captain, vice E A Kemble; Sec Lieut R J Cuming to be Lieutenant, vice G N L Labertouche, seconded.

Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut A R Foord to be Captain, vice J E Updell, deceased; Capt E H Swayne to be Adjutant, vice Capt W P Braithwaite, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut J H Little is placed on temporary halfpay on account of ill-health.

Bedfordshire Regt—Sec Lieut W E M Wetherell to be Lieutenan, vice E G Curtis, promoted.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—The following officers r tire on retired pay:—Major G H F Mathison and Capt E W Mills Sec Lieut H A Fulton to be Lieutenant, vice R E Bond, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major W A J Frere is placed on retired pay. Sec Lieut. E Christian to be Lieutenant, vice A H Buist, seconded.

South Wales Borderers—Capt A M Sugden is Seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Sec Lieut J O H N Newmarch resigns his commission.

Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut H D Milward to be Lieutenant, vice M E Dopping-Hepenstal, seconded.

East Lancashire Regt—The following Lieutenants to be Captains—L C B Hamber, vice H H Were, seconded, and L Head, Adjutant, to complete establishment; Sec Lieut L Russell to be Lieutenant, vice L C B Hamber.

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut A T Penny to be Lieutenant, vice H R Stirke, resigned.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Capt C N Watts to be Major, vice F S Evans, killed in action; Super Lieut W E C Smith to be Lieutenant, vice C W Keene, seconded; Sec Lieut H S Pennell to be Lieutenant, vice M E L Bruce, seconded.

Northamptonshire Regt—Capt H C Prichard is seconded for service on the Staff.

Duke of Cambridges Own Middlesex Regt—Sec Lieut W D Ingle to be Lieutenant, vice G L Cattell, seconded.

Duke of Edinburghs Wiltshire Regt—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—H P Rogers, vice G Warseford, second d; and H G Lynch-Staunton, vice F D Davidson, seconded.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt W C Ross to be Major, vice A L Woodland, promoted. The restoration to the Establishment of Super Capt F G Kenyon-Slaney is vice F H S Sitwell appointed Adjutant 3rd Bn, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Oct 6, 1896. Lieut M Livingstone Hilary to be Captain, vice T R Johnson-Smyth, promoted; Sec Lieut W J Ainsworth to be Lieutenant, vice F Martin, seconded.

Highland Light Infantry—Lieut W Neilson to be Captain, vice H F Smith, M Synge, promoted; Sec Lieut H J Packe-Beresford to be Lieutenant, vice W Neilson.

Gordon Highlanders,—Capt J S Henderson retires on retired pay. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—E Streatfield, vice G Staunton, seconded; and Frederic W Kerr, D S O, vice J S Henderson. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—S C Maitland, vice D M Watt, seconded, and C J Simpson, vice E Streatfeild.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Sec Lieut A D Forbes Gorden resigns his commission.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt R A S Buckle to be Major, vice C Haggard, promoted.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). Capt H L Henderson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians).—Capt G Lamb is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Capt T A G Sangster is seconded for special extra-regimental employment; Super Capt C Mitchell-Innes to be Captain, vice T A G Sangster; Qmr and Hon Capt H T Garnett placed on retired pay; Surgn-Major J Duffield to be Qartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt H T Garnett.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt C B Collings is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Sec Lieut H J Kinsman to be Lieutenant vice H R Beddoes, seconded.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).—The seconding of Lieut J E Gough for service in the British Central Africa Protectorate and the promotion in succession of Sec Lieut P G A Cox are post-dated to Aug 26, 1896.

Staff—Capt J R Dyas, the Royal Warwickshire Regt. to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Capt E M Woodward, the Leicestershire Regt, whose period of service in that appointhas expired.

School of Military Engineering—Lieut E D Swinton, R E, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Capt E M'L Blair, R E, who has vacated that appointment.

Brennan Torpedo Factory—Capt W MacAdam, R E, to be Superintendent.

Army Ordnance Department—Capt E A Multon-Barrett, Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, to be Ordnance Officer Third Class, with the substantive rank of Major in the Army in succession to Col F E Mulcaby, promoted; Major A H Turner, R A, to be an Assistant-Inspector, vice Major T H E Acton, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

Brevet—The following officers to be Lieut-Colonels in recognition of their services during the recent operations against the slave-trading Arabs in the British Central Africa Protectorate: Major L J E Bradshaw, I C S, and Capt and Brevet Major C A Edwards, I S C.

Indian Staff Corps—Gen Sir P S Lumsden, G C B, C S I, is re-nferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Lieut Gen H S Anderson, C B, to be General. Major-Gen G N Channer, V C, C B, to be Lieutenant-General. Col A G Handcock, C B, to be Major-General. Col D G Pitcher is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Army—Lieut-Gen Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, K C S I, to be General. Major-Gen Sir R C Low, C B, to be Lieutenant General. The following Lieut-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—S de B Edwardes, C B, R S Sale-Hill, C Batchelor, C A Benson, and H Melvill. The following Colonels to be Major-Generals:—G E Erskine, W Stenhouse, and G T Halliday. The following Major-Generals are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—G E Erskine and W Stenhouse.

Memoranda—Col R K E Drake-Brockman retires on an India pension. The following officers retire on retired pay:—Lieut Cols and Brevet Cols C H S Kennedy and G A Lewes, half pay. The local rank of Captain in the British Central Africa Protectorate granted to Lieut R C E Skeffington-Smyth Coldstream Guards in the "Gazette" of Sept 22, 1896, is post dated to Aug 26, 1896. Qmr and Hon Lieut J S Dyke, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Deputy Assistant Commissary A Stoddard, Medical Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut A D Fleming, Captain, 1st Vol Batt, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—A K Beckford, to Inflexible and for command of Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth; J H Bainbridge, to Resolution; F C B Bridgeman Simpson, to Blenheim, Dec 17.

Commanders—E J Bain, to Imogene, Nov 16; S T Dean Pitt, to Hibernia, both in command Nov 16.

Lieutenants—G C A Marescaux, to Gleaner, in command when relieved by the Hussar; C G Chapman, to Hussar, in command when relieved by the Gleaner; H M K Betty, to Wendy Moi loud, for Iris, W, undated; H G Grenfell, to Thunderer G. Aug 28; C E W Pyddoke, to Revenge; R H Parker, to Galatea, Nov 18; James T Bush, to Caledonia; A J Henniker Hughan as 1st; E H Edwards, J B ason, A K Macrorie, and E C Roberts, R N R to Indefatigable, Dec 3.

Sub-Lieutenants—W B Wilkinson, at R N R, to be Acting and probationary Sub-Lieutenant on Supernumerary List, Oct 9; B A Cooper, to Vivid, additional, for Skate; G N Tomlin, to Imogene, N, and for recommission, Nov 17; D F Murray, to Indefatigable D e 3.

Midshipmen—T F Brayshay, J L S Kirkness, and A K Betty, to Prince George, Nov 26.

Chief Engineer—T E Hughes, to Indefatigable, Dec 3.

Staff Engineer—T Green, to Polyphemus, undated.

Engineers—G H Staunton, to Terror, additional, Oct 1; G E A Crichton, to Indefatigable, Dec 3; E Swinney, to Vivid, additional, for Gipsy, Nov 16; J A Cook, to Hussar, Dec 3.

Ass stant E gineers—J D W H F Cramby, to Indefatigable temporarily Dec 3; H T Canning and H O Ansley, to Polyphemus, undated; H S Morley, to Astræa; E V Waud to, Mersey, Nov 18; J B Wilshin, to Hussar, Dec 3; F R Goodwin to Rodney, temp rary, Nov 19.

Assistant Constructors—C G Hall, to Magnificent; O A Payne, to Majestic, as assis ant engineers, for temporary service, Dec 17.

Fleet Surgeon—H A W Richardson, to Prince George, Nov 26.

Staff Surgeons—J M Rogers, to Indefatigable, Dec 3; M J McCarthy, M D, to Endymion, Nov 19.

Surgeons—J E H Phillips, to Prince George, Nov 26; E J Finch, to Hussar, R Miller, M B, to Plymouth Hospital, Dec 3; H E Tomlinson, to Endymion; E R D Fasken, to Polyphemus; undated, H B Hall, M B, to Imogene, additional, and for recommission S T Reid, to Ganges, Nov 19.

Staff Paymaster—C E Byron, to Alexandra, additional, for special temporary service in office of Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserve, Nov 9.

Paymasters—G H Sturgess, to Indefatigable, Dec 3; C J, Ferguson, to Pigmy, Nov 10.

Assistant Paymaster—C F Wathell, to Indefatigable, Dec 3, Clerk—G H B Rogers to Impetueuse, July 14.

Chief Gunners—J Moon, to Defiance, Nov 11; J T McDonnel to Rupert, T, Nov 19.

Gunners—T Willard, to Prince George, Nov 26; H Ball, to Vivid, additional, for Doris, Nov 12; W J Kitto, to Vivid, T additional, for Magicienne, on paying off, undated: H Fancey, to Victory, additional, for Royal Oak, Nov 26.

Boatswains—J P Daley, to Victory, additional, for Royal Oak; G Hogg and J Westrope, to Prince George, Nov 26; W Taylor, to Camillies, additional, Nov 12; W H Jones to Vivid, additional, for Forth, undated, J Saunders, to Wye, Dec 12.

Carpenters—J E G Smith to Victory additional for Royal Oak; D Morgan to Prince George, Nov 26; J Mackenzie, to Indefatigable Dec 3.

Admiralty, Nov 10, 1896—Lieut on probation G F TF Ell has been confirmed as a Lieutenant on Supplementary list of Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 31, 1895).

The undermentioned Acting-Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H G R Bevan (July 14 1894); F H Mitchell (Jan 14, 1895); G A Rooke and R M T Stephens (March 14, 1895); F Larken and D T Norr's (May 14, 1895).

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H G R Bevan (Jan 14, 1895); F H Mitchell (July 14, 1895); and R M T Stephens (Sept 14).

Paymr G W H Maggs has been advanced to rank of Staff-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 10).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and Sept 17, 1885 Staff-Paymr G W H Maggs has this day been placed on Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve—The name D H Bullock, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Sept 8 with the names of other gentlemen appointed to be Sub-Lieutenants in Royal Naval Reserve should be D H Bicllock. The following gentleman has been appointed as a Sub-Lieutenant:—F B Shea-Lawlor Aug 12).

Nov 11, 1896—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut C W P Allen has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander (Nov 9); Lieut A Witchoes has this day been placed on Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Commander.

Nov 12, 1896—Royal Naval Reserve—Asst Engineer J D Robertson has been promoted to rank of Engineer (Nov. 9)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 3.

Harrison, Capt, Ms, E Yorks Regt, on route, to England, from Belgaum.

DECEMBER 4.

Penny, Surg-Capt, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Cavaye, Major, Ms, D A A G, from leave, from England.
Matte, Capt, Punjab, 30th P I, from furlough, from England.
Hamilton, Capt, Punjab, Comr, from leave, from England.
Creagh, Capt, Punjab, 9th Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Johnstone, Lt, Punjab, 11th Hussars, from furlough, from England.
Lennox, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from England.
Bunbury, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, from England.
Oalles, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Langley, Capt, Bengal, 1st East Surrey, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 5.

Hare, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Newland, Sur-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Quetta.
Harding, Lt, Bo, Inspector of Army Schools, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Harding, Lt, Bo, Inspector of Army Schools, on duty, from Kamptee.
Robinson, Lt-Col, Bengal, Shropshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Birch, Col, Bengal, 5th B L I, on furlough, to England.
Mards, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, to join, to Madras.
Mallins, Surg-Major, Hyd Comt, on leave, to England.
Penny, Surgs-Capt, Ms, I M S, on leave, to Madras.
Cavaye, Major, Ms, D A A G, on duty, to Ootacamund.
Birdwood, Surg-Capt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, to Fort Parachin.
Wintle, Capt, 30th P I, from furlough, to Peshawar.
Hamilton, Capt, Bo Comt, from leave, to Hissar.
Prendergast, Capt, Punjab, R I Rifles, to join Regt, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th December, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Barrow; next for duty Lieut. Penny.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Wilson; next for duty Sergt. Pender.

3. There will be Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters, on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Marsland; next for duty, Sergt. Zurmerst.

5. There will be Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

6. The Range Finding class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m. sharp and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday morning at 7 a.m. sharp.

7. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Friday mornings next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time), and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

8. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, on Saturday next the 12th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch from the Apollo Bunder to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

The launch laves the Apollo Bunder punctually, at 4-15 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 7th December, 1896.

1. The Drill, &c, for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 7th instant at 5-15p.m., on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.

(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 7th instant and Thursday the 10th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant and Thursday the 10th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant and Friday the 11th instant.

(8) Indo British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

(9) There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(10) Gymkhana end of the parade ground.—At 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 12th instant, for Commanding Officer's parade.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—9 cases provision, etc, Pestonji M Warden; 19 cases medicine, and 5 cases glassware, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 6 cases provision, etc, and 16 cases oilmenstores, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Moledin.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macleod s—30 drums turpentine, 35 drums varnish, Salley bhoy Tyebjee and Co.

Aston Hall s—99 cases slates, Abdool Hoosin Karimbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Peninsular s—50 cases vermouth, Treacher and Co.
R Rubattino s—33 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—23 cases confectionery, Sumsoodin Nuzerally.
Clan Fraser s—7 cases soap and 8 barrels spindle oil, G A Latiff.

FROM VENICE.

Peninsular s—23 cases glass beads, Mahomed Ally Esoofbhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

R Rubattino—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Drachenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, H Ruttonjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.

Jupiter s—12 bales cow hide, H Jamall.
Oriental s—6 cwt ivory, Kidram Passays and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—41 bales wool, R Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—4,000 cwt castor seed, Nanjee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mikado s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—165 bales cotton, Ly

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For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

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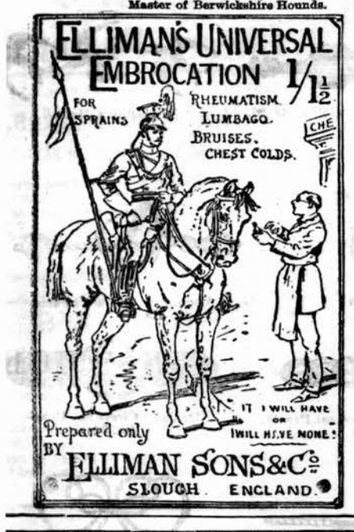

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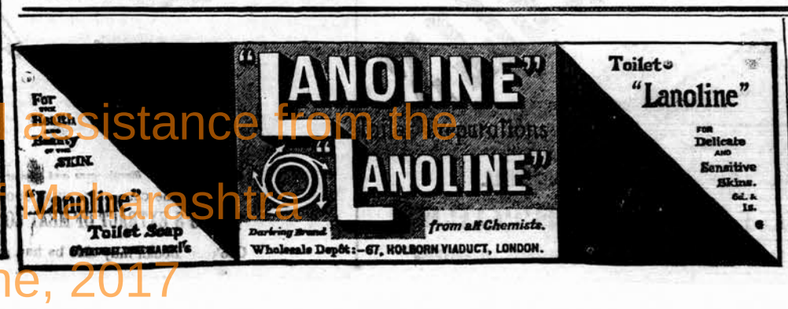

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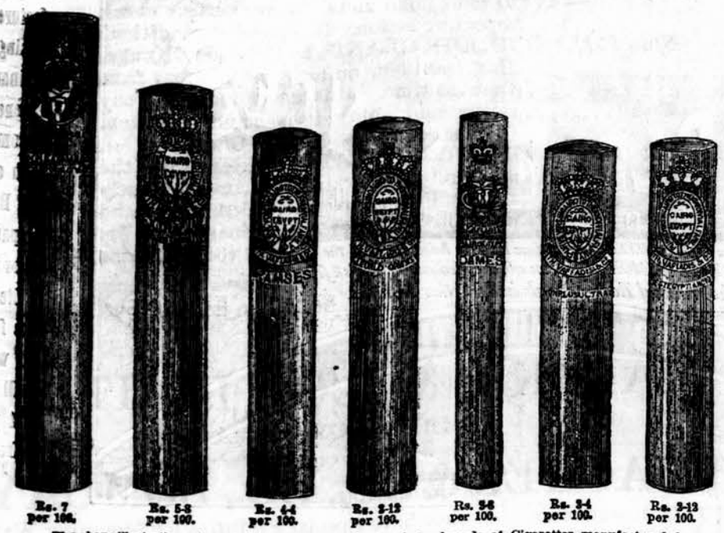

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Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

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Music, Rs. 16-8.

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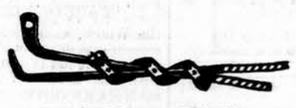

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